The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

The Productive Mineral Wealth of Pennsylvania Nearly Equal to that of all Other States and Territories Together—Pennsylvania Produces $76,208,396 Worth of Minerals Per Annum—All Other States and Territories Produce $76,390,604—Interesting Details from the Forthcoming Census Report Upon Mines—Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 3, 1873.

I have compiled for the GAZETTE from the forthcoming census report on mines some very interesting facts in relation to the mineral wealth of the United States, and the details of the mining operations in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia—giving the product of each county and the cash value thereof.

It will be seen that the mineral product of Pennsylvania during the last census year was valued at $76,208,396; while the product of all the other States and Territories amounted to but $76,390,604; or, only $182,214 more than the Keystone State alone!

Mineral Product of the United States.

The following shows the entire mineral product of the United States during the last census year:

States and Territories.	Establishments.	Products Dollars.
Alabama	3	52,500
Arizona	4	24,500
California	1,046	8,281,633
Colorado	53	859,375
Connecticut	20	1,227,400
Delaware	2	10,800
Georgia	10	49,250
Idaho	1,989	1,989,341
Illinois	356	6,968,201
Indiana	72	1,137,172
Iowa	131	1,063,484
Kansas	26	174,278
Kentucky	35	509,245
Louisiana	1	1,200
Maine	57	621,738
Maryland	89	3,466,183
Massachusetts	65	1,493,522
Michigan	44	7,199,118
Minnesota	9	25,350
Missouri	142	3,473,400
Montana	683	4,639,435
Nebraska	7	30,130
Nevada	139	11,166,452
New Hampshire	21	323,905
New Jersey	49	2,554,475
New Mexico	17	343,250
New York	454	4,224,651
North Carolina	17	625,302
Ohio	835	7,751,544
Oregon	168	417,797
Pennsylvania	3,086	76,208,396
Rhode Island	2	39,000
South Carolina	5	19,858
Tennessee	22	776,292
Texas	1	900
Utah	6	14,500
Vermont	54	965,410
Virginia	27	402,914
West Virginia	185	2,538,531
Washington	3	109,064
Wisconsin	80	510,982
Wyoming	3	850,000
Total	7,974	$152,598,994

Mineral Products of Pennsylvania.

The following shows the mineral products of Pennsylvania, the totals being given first:

	No. of Establishments.	Products. Dollars.
Total	3,086	$ 76,208,396
Coal, anthracite	229	$ 38,436,745
Coal, bituminous	359	13,921,069
Copper	2	7,800
Iron ore	186	3,944,146
Marble	6	101,000
Nickel	1	24,000
Petroleum	2,148	18,948,967
Slate	28	618,229
Stone	126	873,879
Zinc	1	235,555

The above mentioned 3,086 Pennsylvania establishments have invested a cash capital of $64,060,276; give constant employment to 81,215 hands, to whom they pay $38,813,276 wages annually, and use $6,069,917 worth of material in their mining operations. The mineral product of Pennsylvania is over seventeen times larger than that of the State of New York, and lacks only $182,214 of equaling the entire product of all the other States and Territories together.

The Gold States and Territories.

The entire mineral product of the principal gold and silver bearing States and Territories, California, Nevada, Montana, Idaho and Colorado, was altogether $24,297,235, or $51,911,155 less than Pennsylvania alone!

Mineral Product of Ohio.

The following shows the mineral product of Ohio, the totals being given first:

	No. of establishments.	Value Products Dollars
Total	535	$ 7,751,544
Coal, bituminous	307	5,482,952
Iron ore	75	960,984
Petroleum	25	228,488
Stone	128	1,078,120

Capital invested, $9,017,197; hands employed, 8,500; wages paid annually, $4,682,571; materials used, $437,714.

Mineral Product of West Virginia.

The following shows the mineral product of West Virginia:

	Establishments.	Products Dollars
Total	184	$ 2,088,531
Coal, bituminous	41	1,035,862
Petroleum	140	1,029,119
Stone	3	23,550

Capital invested, $2,040,213; hands employed, 1,504; annual wages $801,512; materials used, $143,968.

Mineral Product of Each County in Pennsylvania.

Minerals.	Establishments.	Products. Dollars.
Adams—Iron ore	2	29,000
Allegheny—Coal, Anthracite	2	14,500
bituminous	66	4,919,986
Armstrong—Coal, bituminous	11	213,862
Iron ore	4	103,271
Petroleum	137	1,498,241
Beaver—Coal, bituminous	16	52,725
Petroleum	95	173,480
Bedford—Coal, bituminous	6	143,760
Berks—Copper ore	1	800
Iron ore	26	379,460
Blair—Coal, bituminous	6	197,220
Iron ore	3	150,893
Bradford—Coal, bituminous	7	870,000
Bucks—Stone	7	22,955
Butler—Coal, bituminous	46	114,110
Petroleum	1	5,200
Cambria—Coal, bituminous	3	307,007
Iron ore	3	307,450
Stone	3	19,163
Carbon—Coal, anthracite	4	1,001,210
Centre—Coal, bituminous	7	217,634
Iron ore	1	1,800
Chester—Iron ore	12	131,500
Marble	1	27,000
Stone	7	28,590
Clarion—Coal, bituminous	9	69,738
Iron ore	2	48,000
Petroleum	5	21,875
Stone	1	2,970
Clearfield—Coal, bituminous	11	248,151
Columbia—Coal, anthracite	8	1,272,500
Iron ore	1	104,000
Stone	2	43,205
Cumberland—Iron ore	7	59,300
Dauphin—Coal, anthracite	5	983,265
Iron ore	2	68,750
Stone	14	36,063
Delaware—Stone	4	98,000
Elk—Coal, bituminous	2	136,058
Erie—Stone	3	6,600
Fayette—Coal, bituminous	22	831,553
Stone	5	34,475
Franklin—Stone	1	2,000
Forest—Petroleum	9	84,430
Greene—Petroleum	2	8,875
Huntington—Coal, bituminous	7	241,505
Iron ore	16	63,965
Indiana—Coal, bituminous	23	96,026
Jefferson—Coal, bituminous	3	2,092
Lancaster—Iron ore	17	845,500
Nickel	1	24,000
Stone	4	31,328
Lawrence—Coal, bituminous	11	281,511
Stone	3	58,000
Lebanon—Copper	1	1,000
Iron ore	7	460,406
Stone	6	15,250
Lehigh—Iron ore	23	384,168
Stone	12	59,995
Luzerne—Coal, anthracite	90	22,323,591
Lycoming—Coal, bituminous	1	4,000
Iron ore	1	2,000
McKean—Coal, bituminous	1	54,882
Mercer—Coal, bituminous	34	1,869,071
Stone	5	13,400
Mifflin—Iron ore	11	122,900
Monroe—Stone	1	500
Montgomery—Iron ore	19	156,726
Marble	5	74,000
Stone	18	134,927
Montour—Coal, anthracite	2	102,336
Iron ore	6	314,585
Stone	2	32,923
Northampton—Iron ore	7	105,458
Slate	21	495,120
Stone	7	60,874
Zinc	1	235,555
Northumberland—Coal, anthracite	27	2,448,500
Iron ore	1	4,200
Stone	7	11,571
Perry—Iron ore	6	66,000
Philadelphia—Stone	3	134,000
Pike—Stone	1	3,800
Schuylkill—Coal, anthracite	91	10,289,043
Somerset—Coal, bituminous	11	16,766
Tioga—Coal, bituminous	3	1,114,889
Venango—Coal, bituminous	11	98,450
Petroleum	1,668	14,823,227
Warren—Coal, bituminous	1	1,000
Petroleum	181	1,423,935
Washington—Coal, bituminous	27	696,680
Stone	1	1,000
Westmoreland—Coal, bituminous	19	1,127,499
Stone	1	5,000
York—Iron ore	11	186,530
Slate	7	123,100
Stone	8	17,075

Mineral Products in Each County in Ohio.

Minerals.	Establishments.	Products Dollars.
Adams—Stone	1	10,000
Allen—Stone	4	7,751
Athens—Coal, bituminous	11	200,396
Belmont—Coal, bituminous	21	189,580
Butler—Stone	1	3,750
Carroll—Coal, bituminous	1	1,600
Iron ore	1	16,000
Clark—Stone	6	22,600
Columbiana—Coal, bituminous	15	468,180
Petroleum	1	6,000
Coshocton—Coal, bituminous	9	169,415
Crawford—Stone	4	3,397
Cuyahoga—Iron ore	1	165,000
Stone	33	398,776
Delaware—Stone	1	2,950
Erie—Stone	2	58,000
Fairfield—Stone	2	12,700
Geauga—Stone	1	4,000
Greene—Stone	1	7,000
Guernsey—Coal, bituminous	13	109,443
Hamilton—Stone	1	1,600
Hancock—Stone	1	1,845
Harrison—Coal, bituminous	21	53,850
Stone	1	1,000
Highland—Stone	2	5,500
Hocking—Coal, bituminous	2	155,700
Iron ore	2	4,400
Holmes—Coal, bituminous	5	25,098
Stone	1	1,400
Jackson—Coal, bituminous	20	162,086
Iron ore	44	203,457
Stone	12	10,203
Jefferson—Coal, bituminous	9	436,637
Lawrence—Coal, bituminous	8	112,880
Iron ore	12	286,302
Licking—Coal, bituminous	1	700
Stone	1	937
Logan—Stone	1	900
Lorain—Stone	8	311,910
Mahoning—Coal, bituminous	16	282,220
Marion—Stone	2	1,400
Medina—Coal, bituminous	1	20,000
Stone	1	2,000
Meigs—Coal, bituminous	9	559,736
Miami—Stone	5	23,456
Montgomery—Stone	3	13,100
Morgan—Coal, bituminous	3	1,811
Petroleum	5	13,188
Morrow—Stone	4	3,830
Muskingum—Coal, Bituminous	26	136,047
Stone	2	19,000
Noble—Coal, Bituminous	7	4,850
Petroleum	3	7,100
Ottawa—Stone	5	116,800
Perry—Coal, Bituminous	2	2,200
Portage—Coal, Bituminous	1	4,500
Preble—Stone	1	3,870
Sandusky—Stone	2	1,400
Scioto—Iron ore	6	152,500
Stone	2	7,500
Stark—Coal, Bituminous	46	202,370
Stone	3	6,900
Summit—Coal, Bituminous	4	162,515
Stone	4	2,395
Trumbull—Coal, Bituminous	21	1,638,567
Iron ore	4	240,000
Tuscarawas—Coal, Bituminous	25	235,995
Iron ore	6	85,625
Vinton—Coal, Bituminous	6	13,164
Iron ore	1	22,500
Washington—Coal, Bituminous	4	7,537
Petroleum	16	202,200
Wayne—Coal, Bituminous	5	54,575
Stone	3	10,100

Mineral Products of Each County in West Virginia.

Minerals.	Establishments.	Products. Dollars.
Boone—Coal, Bituminous	1	100,000
Brooke—Coal, Bituminous	4	24,110
Hancock—Coal, Bituminous	2	1,820
Stone	1	500
Harrison—Coal, Bituminous	4	150,300
Jefferson—Stone	2	22,750
Kanawha—Coal, Bituminous	11	286,375
Marion—Coal, Bituminous	1	100,000
Mineral—Coal, Bituminous	2	141,800
Monongahela—Coal, Bituminous	2	2,400
Ohio—Coal, Bituminous	5	28,920
Pleasants—Petroleum	14	46,400
Preston—Coal, Bituminous	2	140,000
Ritchie—Asphaltum	1	450,000
Coal, Bituminous	5	59,062
Petroleum	14	421,575
Taylor—Coal, Bituminous	1	1,075
Wirt—Petroleum	66	331,144
Wood—Petroleum	46	220,000

These facts are compiled with great care from the official tables at the Census Bureau, in advance of the official publication, and exclusively for the GAZETTE. No other paper in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio or West Virginia has them.

DIAMOND.

Sunday Observance.
HARRISBURG, April 5, 1873.

There was an interesting debate in the House on Thursday evening, on a bill introduced by Mr. Reynolds of Luzerne county, exempting from the penalties the law of 1794 for Sabbath observance, the Seventh Day Baptists. It also relieves them from answering any legal process, either as defendant, witness or juror on the seventh day of the week, and from executing the duties of any office on that day, except when the public interests absolutely require it. It prohibits them, however, from opening shops or stores on the first day of the week, or working at any mechanical trade in any compact place, or from fishing or hunting on lands out of their own possession. It is made a sufficient defense for any person charged with having worked on Sunday to prove to the satisfaction of the justice that he or she uniformly keeps the seventh day of the week as Sabbath, and then only habitually abstains from following his or her usual occupation or business, and devotes this day to the exercise of religious worship."

There are five or six thousand Seventh Day Baptists in the State, mostly in the eastern counties. They are good citizens as a rule, well educated, and observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath with a scrupulousness not exceeded by the most rigid in their observance of the first day of the week. On the latter day, however, they plough, harvest, and pursue their usual avocations. Generally no attempt is made to enforce the old law of 1794 against them, but it is the common resort of annoyance in cases of neighborhood animosities or differences to which the Seventh Day Baptists are parties. The passage of the bill was urged in an able and carefully prepared speech, made by Mr. Reynolds, of Luzerne county. Mr. Brown of Erie also advocated it, both gentlemen having a personal knowledge of the members of the church, and testified to the good repute as moral and industrious citizens. Messrs. Lane and Lawson opposed the bill in very earnest speeches as dangerous, and tending to vice, crime, irreligion and infidelity, certainly very sweeping and unjust allegations. On a test vote on the first section the bill was voted down by yeas 27, nays 56. Among the yeas were Messrs. Dungey and Wainwright, and in the negative Messrs. Ballantine, McCormick, Newmyer, Young, and Sample.

IOWA.

Destructive Hurricane in Burlington—Houses Uncofed—Seven Persons Killed and Many Injured.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 5.—The most terrible rain, hail and wind storm ever known here came without a minute's notice this afternoon, creating fearful havoc and loss of life. The storm struck the city on West Hill, tearing the roof from one at the school houses, and descending thence through the business part of the city. Buildings were unroofed and a great deal of damage done. The most horrible part of the catastrophe was the destruction of T. N. Bond's butter and egg depot, on Jefferson street, and the death of seven persons. The house was blown down and twenty-five persons were buried beneath the ruins. Mr. Pond and three others were taken out dead, and nineteen others were rescued more or less injured, Mr. Pond was a young man of great promise, who had built up a large trade and was well known throughout the State. The wife and two children of Mr. Steiger, a German school master, who lived in a house adjoining, were killed by the falling of the east wing of Pond's house. The persons killed were T. N. Pond and three of his employes, named Pendergrast, Traenor and Neff; Mrs. Steiger and her two children.

MEMPHIS.

Fatal Shooting Affrays.

MEMPHIS, April 5.—About ten o'clock last night a shooting affray occurred in Chelsea, in the northern portion of the city, which resulted in the death of John Newell, at the hands of R. W. Coleman, his brother-in-law. It seems that Newell, who was dissipated, had written a letter to his father-in-law, E. T. Keel, a wealthy merchant, threatening him if he did not give him a certain amount of money. Last night Mr. Keel, accompanied by his son Samuel and Coleman, found Newell opposite their house, when the latter drew a repeater and shot him a number of times. Newell, in his dying declaration, admitted threatening the life of Keel, but said that Coleman was hired to kill him.

Last Thursday two men employed at Koen's nursery, four miles east of this city, had an altercation which resulted in one of them, Morris J. Bowers, shooting the other, James Patterson, causing his death in a few hours. Patterson had been discharged from the nursery, and accused Bowers of being the cause, and attacked him with a pruning knife. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. Patterson was from Philadelphia, and is well connected, his uncle being President of one of the National banks of this city.

PHILADELPHIA

Supreme Court Decision Against Female Suffrage.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—In the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of Miss Burnham, pleading for the right to vote on the ground that the word "freemen" in the constitution meant men and women, the Court decided against her.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The steamship Donau, from Bremen, has arrived.

BOSTON, April 5.—The steamer Batavia, from Liverpool, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, April 5.—The steamship Wisconsin, from New York for Liverpool, has arrived.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1873.

Treasury Balances.

The Treasury balances to-day were: Currency $230,500,328; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit $24,635,000; coin, including $23,420,500 in coin certificates, $70,423,590.50; legal tenders outstanding, $358,682,468.

Why Geo. W. Curtiss Resigned from the Civil Service Board.

Contradictory statements having been made concerning the continuance of the civil service regulations and the resignations of Geo. William Curtiss and Hon. Joseph Medill, the two leading members of the Civil Service Board, the following, obtained from high authority, is known to be a fact. It is the intention to continue the competitive examination department as fixed in the regulations, but appointments will not rigidly depend on these. It is known that Hon. Joseph Medill tendered his resignation as a member of the board last fall, on account of not having time to spare to go to Washington to sit with the board. The President declined to accept it, and Mr. Curtiss urged him to hold on a while. On the 17th of January the President issued a general order against the holding of federal offices or appointments by State or municipal officers, unless they resigned the latter, this to take effect March 4th, 1873. In March, Mr. Medill called the President's attention to this order, and notified him of his resignation of membership of the Civil Service Board. The letter of resignation of George W. Curtiss is as follows:

Westside, Brighton, N. Y., March 18.—MY DEAR SIR:—As the circumstances under which several important appointments have recently been made seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of Civil Service regulations, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service. In so doing I beg to assure you of my warmest wishes and of the continuance of my most earnest efforts for the success of your administration.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
[Signed] GEO. WM. CURTISS.
To His Excellency, the President.

Murders by Indians.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated Lawrence, Kansas, April 1st, reporting that he had received unofficial information from Indians of the murder on the 20th ultimo, of four of Darling's surveying party on the Cimarron river, one hundred and twenty five miles southwest of Arkansas City, and that he had directed a thorough investigation to be made. It was presumed that the murder was committed by a small band of Kiowas and Comanches, led by White Horse. The Superintendent adds: We have further information from agent Miles that seventeen Cheyennes, on returning from the Utes in New Mexico, were surprised in camp by United States soldiers, fired upon and two of them were killed and three so severely wounded as to be unable to return. A letter from Arkansas City, Kansas, states it was supposed another surveying party of eight persons had been murdered by Indians. A telegram from Wichita asks that troops be permitted to go in search of this surveying party.

CHICAGO.

Career of Crime of the Brothers Bidwell, the Alleged Forgers on the Bank of England.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The *Tribune* in the morning will contain an interesting account of the careers of George and Austin Bidwell, recently arrested for heavy forgeries on the Bank of England. They lived at Grand Rapids, Mich. Their first crime was committed in Cincinnati, in 1859 or 1860. They leased a store on one of the most prominent wholesale streets, and laid in, on credit, a large stock of goods, chiefly teas and spices. They also solicited consignments to be disposed of at customary per centage. Not a cent was advanced on anything purchased. Their creditors were requested to meet at their place of business for payment on a certain afternoon. All came at the hour and were paid with checks on various banks of the city, the aggregate amount of which was $60,000. That night the goods were whisked out of Cincinnati, and when the checks were presented at the counters of the banks on the following day, it was discovered that the Bidwells had not a cent on deposit at any financial institution in Cincinnati.

George Bidwell next appeared at Grand Rapids, with a third brother, in the role of a Baptist preacher, for which his clerical appearance well fitted him. After a brief term of service in the Lord's vineyard, George, in company with the same brother, opened a grocery store at Grand Rapids, purchasing their goods in New York. They failed soon afterwards, swindling their creditors out of their entire dues. In 1864 they appeared in Chicago. Here they swindled a candy man out of $4,000. Austin Bidwell was obliged to leave New Orleans for committing frauds and he and George united their fortunes in Wheeling, West Virginia. Here they met with a temporary misfortune. For swindling they were arrested, tried and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for one year. Two months afterwards they escaped and came to Chicago. After looking around circumspectively for awhile they visited Quincy and obtained from a firm there a large stock of goods, chiefly tobaccos, upon fraudulent representations of high financial standing in Chicago.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 6.—River thirty-three feet; falling. Arrived—John Kilgore and Thos. Sherlock, New Orleans; Geo. Roberts, with coal, and Thos. W. Means, with a miscellaneous tow, from Pittsburgh. Departed—Penn Wright, for St. Paul.

CAIRO, April 6.—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 11; Richmond, Louisville, 11; Andy Baum, Cincinnati, 4 P. M.; Mary Aloe, Nip, very fair, Paducah, 4; Elliott, Memphis 7; Jim Watson, Ohio river, 8; Mary Davage, Pittsburgh, 8; Commonwealth, St. Louis, 8; Alaska, New Orleans, 9; Babbage, Pittsburgh, 10; Pauline Powell, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; John Dippold, New Orleans, 4; Belle Lee, Evansville, 6. Departed—Tyrone, Nashville, 8 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 8 A. M.; Belle of Memphis, 3; Andy Baum, Memphis, 8 A. M.; Jim Watson, south; Alaska, Cincinnati, 11; Mary Alice, St. Louis, 11; Emma Elliott, St. Louis, noon; Jno. Dippold, Louisville, 4 P. M.; Belle Lee, New Orleans, 5; Falls Pilot, New Orleans, 7. River about stationary. Clear; mercury 86.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 6.—River falling; 12 feet 10 inches in canal; 10 feet 10 inches in chute. Clear and warm; Mercury 92 at 2 P. M. Arrived—Kitty Eigg, Ed. Hooper, Cincinnati; Bell of Cairo, Cincinnati; Wild duck and barges, Jas. Gilmore, and John Hanna, Pittsburgh; Liberty No. 4, Pomeroy; Pierpont, Kanawha; C. B. Church, New Orleans. Departed—Pat Rodgers, Memphis; Wild Duck and Liberty No. 4, St. Louis; Tom Reese, Pittsburgh; C. B. Church, Cincinnati. The Probasco passed up about midnight.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Mary Lowrie and Kountz, New Orleans; Alice, Kansas City; Mohawk, City of Helena, Vicksburg. Departed—Savannah, Pittsburgh; Far West, Fort Benton; Sam Roberts, Ohio river; Kellogg and Great Republic, New Orleans; Peninah, Sioux City. River rising. Cloudy; very warm, with high wind all day and heavy rain storm to-night.

MEMPHIS, April 6.—Clear and hot. River rising steadily. Arrived—City of Augusta, Jacksonport; H. C. Yaeger, St. Louis. Departed—J. D. Parker and Shannon, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, Louisville; City of Alton, St. Louis; Vicksburg and Diamond, Pittsburgh. The Longworth and Hale are due from below, and the Richmond from above.

EVANSVILLE, April 8.—Cloudy and hot; mercury 82 at 2 P. M. River fallen 6 inches. Up—Fayette, 7 A. M.; Herndon and barges, Pomeroy Reindeer, to Pittsburgh, noon; Arkansas Belle, 5 P. M. Down—Morning Star, 4 P. M.; Carrie V. Kountz, 7. Business light.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Arrived—Louisville, from Cincinnati; Glencoe and Thompson Dean, St. Louis.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Steamer Thorwaldsen Ashore at Torchan.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A dispatch from Liverpool announces that the steamer Thorwaldsen, Captain Liskner, from New York, March 18th, for Stettin, is ashore at Torchan, and will prove a total loss. No lives were lost.

A Steamer Ashore at Spry Harbor.

HALIFAX, April 5.—The steamer Unicorn, in coming up this evening from the wreck of the Atlantic, passed a schooner which reported that a large vessel, apparently a steamer, is ashore at Spry Harbor, thirty-five miles east of Halifax

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—President Grant and party were in Lebanon, Pa., on Saturday.

—A heavy snow storm prevailed in Denver, Col., on Saturday.

—The tide of emigration through Omaha to the west continues unabated.

—Five hundred and forty-one deaths occurred in New York last week—an increase of twenty-two.

—A fire in Wardsville, Ontario, Can., on Saturday morning, destroyed the principal part of the village.

—The subject of connecting the postoffice building with the railway depots is being agitated in St. Louis.

—One hundred and thirty-one miles of the southern division of the Texas and Pacific Railroad have been completed.

—Over one thousand dollars have been subscribed in Chicago for the relief of the sufferers by the steamship Atlantic disaster.

—Last Friday night, at Masonville, Iowa, the lightning destroyed property of S. T. Onatt to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

—Tom Wright, tried in Washington, D. C., for the murder of Rogerski, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

—The Cubans in New York have formed a new organization styled "Los Amigos Cubans," which will be composed only of known patriots.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Arrival of the Survivors of the Atlantic Disaster.

AFFECTING SCENES.

The Employes of Gas Works on a Strike.

THE GOODRICH MURDER.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1873.

The Goodrich Murder.

The newest phase of the Goodrich mystery is that Jas. W. Knox, a prisoner in the Brooklyn jail, on a charge of forgery, claims to have information that would result in the detection of the murderer, but refuses to disclose it unless the charge against himself be dismissed. Knox was four years on the New York police force.

The Coroner's investigation into the Goodrich murder in Brooklyn was continued to-day. A gentleman testified to seeing a woman of dark complexion about Valentine's day in the basement of the house with Goodrich.

Chas. S. Green testified to being employed by Goodrich to help him out of a scrape with a woman. He met a woman named Amy Snow on the night of the 17th of February in Goodrich's house. He ordered her out. She refused, and on Goodrich's coming in, she struck him, called him a devil and threw a smoothing iron at him, whereupon Goodrich left. The woman stayed in the house all night. She went away in the morning, meeting Goodrich at the ferry and going to New York with him. Witness afterwards learned she occupied one of Goodrich's houses in the block where the murder occurred. He spoke of her as being pregnant and having had an abortion performed. He said she originally came from the Woman's Home, and that he was going to make a decent woman of her. The deceased never spoke of a secret marriage. Amy Snow said if Goodrich gave her $3,000 she would leave the house, and remarked that if not, she would get square with him. She, in company with Mr. Goodrich, at the Brooks Hotel, registered herself as Kate Stoddard. After some unimportant testimony, the investigation was adjourned, subject to the call of the Coroner.

The Labor Troubles.

The men employed in the New York Gas Works at the foot of Twenty-first street, East River, quit work at noon to-day, and forming in procession, marched to the Mutual Gas Light Company, at the foot of Eleventh street, where they endeavored to induce the men there to join the strike. In this they were not successful, but claimed, however, to have assurances that the men would leave off on Monday. The strikers then marched to the works of the Manhattan Company, at East Fourteenth and West Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. The men in these works refused to join them at present, but promised to consider the matter. The march was next to the Metropolitan Works, at West Forty-second street, but no accession to their ranks were obtained there.

This strike was not unexpected by the gas companies, and the men had hardly walked off of the New York Gas Works when Italians and Swiss took their places. This act stirred up the ire of the strikers, and they threatened to annihilate the Italian street sweepers in the neighborhood, but by the prompt arrival of a detachment of police, peace was secured. Strong details of police were stationed in and around the gas works to prevent the strikers gathering in the neighborhood, and they were kept constantly moving, and up till evening no fights had taken place. Bunks and cooking ranges had been erected in the works where the strike occurred, so that the men have no occasion to leave the premises. The strike is for eight hours and $3.25 a day for stokers and $2.50 for helpers.

The Bull's Head Bank.

The Receiver of the Bull's Head Bank reports that after the depositors have been paid there will remain about fifty thousand dollars, out of over two hundred and fifty thousand, to represent the capital and the surplus of the bank. The Receiver says that the money was taken by some one in the bank or who had access to the bank. New Directors were chosen last evening.

Assistant Cashier D. Merritt and Receiving Teller James I. Peck, of the Bull's Head Bank, were to-day taken before District Attorney Phelps. Merritt was committed without bail, and Peck, after a long examination before Judge Sutherland, was held in default of $30,000 to appear at the District Attorney thought $100,000 should be fixed in the case of Peck, but finally accepted $30,000. Both the accused were removed to the Tombs.

The Erie Investigation.

The Legislative Committee to investigate the Erie railroad affairs to-day examined President Watson. He stated that before the Legislature assembled persons insinuated that legislation favorable to the road could be obtained by a proper use of money. He declined to pay money for the purpose, and could not give names, as the persons only conveyed their ideas by nods and winks and grimaces. He told a committee of the New Jersey Legislature who waited on him with intimations that their services could be secured, that he would submit to no blackmailing and would never spend money to put them in the Penitentiary. He considered the selling stock, franchise and capital of the Erie road worth one hundred million dollars.

An Insurance Libel Suit.

A Mr. English, owner of an insurance agency, is now in the Ludlow street jail in default of forty thousand dollars bail, in a suit for libel instituted by the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He regards the bail excessive, and petitioned the Legislature for relief. That body appointed a committee to examine into the affair, and to-day at the jail English himself gave testimony, stating he had not applied to the courts for relief, on the grounds that the judges were in league with his prosecutor, who had control of large sums of money.

Bill of Exceptions in Nixon's Case.

The counsel for Nixon, under sentence of death, is preparing a bill of exceptions, to obtain a stay of proceedings and a writ of error. Nixon says he had a row with Clarke, one of the jurors, some time ago, and the latter was prejudiced against him.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1873.

Arrival of Survivors of the Atlantic Disaster.

Three hundred and five of the survivors of the ill-fated Atlantic arrived here this morning from Boston by the steamer Newport. It being generally known that they were coming, as early as four o'clock a anxious crowds gathered around the pier and the liveliest excitement prevailed. As soon as the Newport neared the dock, the pier was closed, and none but employes and members of the press were admitted inside the gates. Meanwhile the Commissioners of Emigration had a tug chartered, and to avoid large crowds outside the pier, ran her up close to the Newport and took the unfortunate passengers on board and steamed down to Castle Garden, where the scene baffled description. Thousands of men, women and children, almost every nationality represented, met in this the greatest difficulty they could be kept from forcing their way through the gates. The poor fellows looked miserably, were poorly clad, and seemed to be very much disheartened. On their arrival at Castle Garden they were registered as usual, after which friends who were waiting in the information room sent in the names of those whom they sought, and as a wife and children, a sister or a brother, recognized one of the unfortunate men, whom they deemed lost, the scene was most affecting. The men gave way entirely, and the women either swooned or screamed from joy. Even outside of the gates, men and women, who were gathered in groups, sobbed and cried bitterly. After a short time breakfast was laid.

About one hundred of them leave to-night on the Erie road for their destination, and the remainder in a few days. The majority of the men speak disparagingly of the Captain and crew, and complain that after being two or three days at sea their food was cut short.

The following are the names of those hospital who are still suffering from wounds, and unable to proceed at present: Thomas Renny, twenty-two years, English, hands badly bruised, some of the nails torn off and feet badly frozen; William Gilnfield, English, twenty-two years, arm badly bruised and feet frozen; and Hugh O'Neill, Irish, feet frozen. There were eight more who had their wounds dressed and felt well enough to leave.

Effect of the Gas-Men's Strike.

The strike of gas-men, notwithstanding their places have been to a certain extent filled, occasioned the turning off of the supply on the west side of the city during the day, and at one time to night threatened to leave that portion of the city in total darkness. Some of the street lights are burning dimly and candles are used as an auxiliary light in many newspaper and telegraph offices.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1873.

The barometer will continue low on Monday over Lake Ontario and New York, but will very generally rise over the upper lakes and Ohio valley; easterly winds with cloud and rain will continue in New England and over a portion of the Middle Atlantic coast; southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather will continue in the South Atlantic States; cold northerly winds and cloudy weather will prevail from the upper lakes southward to Kentucky and westward to the Rocky mountains. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Eastport, Portland, Me., and Boston.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Revolution—Attempt to Lynch Carlists—A Battle in the Mountains—The Red Flag Raised in Barcelona—Explosion in an English Coal Mine—Five Miners Killed and Many Wounded.

SPAIN.

Attempt to Lynch Carlists.

MADRID, April 5.—Twenty-five Carlists, captured in Barcelona yesterday, were with difficulty saved from the Republicans while marching through the city.

Churches Turned into Barracks.

Most of the churches in Catalonia have been closed or turned into barracks.

Railway Cut.

BAYONNE, April 5.—Late advices from the north of Spain report that the railway between Zumaraga and Vithonia has been cut by Carlists.

A Battle in the Mountains.

A sharp fight took place on Thursday in the Archali Igul Mountains between a force of nine hundred and sixty Carlists under command of Dorregarray and Ollo, and five hundred Republicans. The result of the engagement is not known.

Ringing of Bells Prohibited.

The authorities of Guipuzcoa have forbidden the ringing of church bells in that province, because they are used to convey signals to Carlists.

Families Fined.

Families whose sons have joined the insurrectionists are fined twenty reals per day during their absence.

The Red Flag Raised in Barcelona.

PARIS, April 5.—At a recent federal Democratic demonstration in Barcelona

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MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40¼f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 118¼@119¼.

THE *People's Monthly* for April deserves a good word—it is a very fine number.

THE claims of the Southern Claims Commission thus far allowed vary in amounts from twenty-five to between seventy-five and eighty thousand dollars.

EXAMINATIONS will be made this Summer in reference to establishing life saving stations along the great lakes, Congress having made appropriations for that purpose.

THE Secretary of the Interior will decide in a few days the question as to the length of time in which to file protests under the law of 1872, regulating the issue of land patents to mining corporations.

EX-SENATOR ALEX. CATTELL, U. S. Financial Agent in Europe, has not resigned his position as a member of the Civil Service Advisory Board, as reported, his absence in that country being only temporary.

LETTERS from the New York Assay Office and Philadelphia Mint, and a telegram from the mint at San Francisco to Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, report that the new regulations since his inauguration are now in full operation and working finely.

THE newest sensation in connection with the Goodrich murder, in New York, is the statement of an imprisoned forger that he can furnish a clue to the murderer, provided the charges against himself are dismissed. We presume there are many others who would be glad to escape durance vile on the same terms.

THE first new loan bond of the denomination of $50,000 has been issued to the National City Bank of Ottawa, Illinois. Number 1 of the $20,000 registered bond of the new loan has been issued to A. C. Otis, of New London, Connecticut. Both of the above denominations were never embraced in former loans.

IT APPEARS to be the general impression that Congress will be asked to raise the interest of the 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds of the new funded loan to 5 per cent., with forty years to run. In view of the favorable inducements held out to investors abroad through the loans of foreign nations, it is said that the Hon. Alexander Cattell, our financial agent in Europe, will take no steps relative to putting the 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds on the market.

WE LEARN that a great many persons are daily writing to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury to know when the New Orleans or Farragut prize money will be paid out, and refer to the action of the Supreme Court, which many think ordered the payment of the money. Such is not the case. Only certain points were decided on by the Court, and the Auditor is of the opinion that the money cannot be given to the prize crews until after the assembling of the next Congress.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, who was in command of the ill-fated "Atlantic," has made an explanation, to the effect that the disaster occurred in consequence of mistaken calculations. The northerly set of the ocean currents proved to be greater than he supposed it was; hence his reckoning was wrong, and the vessel was driven upon the rocks. If this is all the explanation he can give, it only proves that the loss of the "Atlantic" was due to the carelessness of her commander.

THE effort to secure a new trial for Bricelland has failed, and the unfortunate man has been sentenced to death. While it is no doubt commendable on the part of lawyers that they use their utmost endeavors to save the lives of persons who may be charged with murder, it is a question whether, when a fair trial is had, and the evidence proves to be perfectly clear, there should not be a cessation of efforts to arrest the penalties of the law, by pleading mere technicalities. Society has rights, as well as criminals.

THE *Dispatch* shows some annoyance that we do not help it answer some of the questions the *Post* has been trying to make it face. It intimates that the "numerousness" of our chestnuts is the trouble. We beg to differ. We are not troubled with "numerousness" at all, and offer no statements that we cannot readily substantiate. So thoroughly does the *Dispatch* comprehend this that it renders itself ridiculous by asking questions, rather than furnishing answers. Meanwhile, if not overwhelmed with "numerousness," it will do well to attend to the *Post*.

THE gentlemen of the Internal Revenue who were authorized to systematize the Internal Revenue laws, are busy indexing the work as modified and re-arranged by them. The index will be very comprehensive and very voluminous for a small work, about five hundred page of pamphlet form being occupied in the new index. All the Internal Revenue laws up to date are re-arranged, properly classified and indexed, and copies of the work thus systematized will be sent to the Judges, District Attorneys, heavy tax-payers, and others, and will prove a valuable compendium of the Internal Revenue law for every one interested in them.

The *Dispatch* comes down from its toploftical style of questioning, and humbly requests us to supply that mass of facts, proving the unwisdom of certain phases of High School management. Time enough, good neighbor. The few items already furnished seem to be beyond the capacity of the *Dispatch* to answer, its only recourse being that very natural one of throwing mud. The services of the *Dispatch*, in defense of the High School, ought not to command the usual twenty cents a line, as they are of too little value to be worth reckoning. Indeed, while ostensibly defending the management of that institution, it really does not offer a positive utterance in its behalf. Perhaps the "numerousness" of our facts, already given, have overwhelmed it.

THE election in Connecticut for State officers, members of Congress, members of the Legislature, and minor officers, occurres to-day. This election will complete the membership of the House of Representatives of the Forty-third Congress. The candidates for the State offices are:

Republican.—For Governor, Henry P. Haven; Lieutenant Governor, Charles L. Griswold; Secretary of State, John M. Hall; Treasurer, David P. Nichols; Controller, John T. Rockwell.

Democratic.—For Governor, Charles B. Ingersoll; Lieutenant Governor, George G. Sill; Secretary of State, M. H. Ganger; Treasurer, William E. Raymond; Controller, Alfred B. Goodrich.

The Prohibitionists have also placed a ticket in the field. For Governor, Henry D. Smith; Lieutenant Governor, Abel S. Beardsley; Secretary of State, Hiram P. Lawrence; Treasurer, George Greenman; Controller, Daniel Carr.

THE result of the informations brought against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by a Liberty street merchant, on Saturday, will be watched with considerable interest. We are not of those who are always denouncing this company, for we believe it has done more for Pittsburgh than any other corporation in the State; nevertheless they are bound to, and should comply with all existing ordinances that govern the running of trains on that street. The merchants complaining and the citizens in general have rights which should be respected, and we trust those in authority will see that they are. If during certain hours it is unlawful for the railroad company to run trains on Liberty street, the Mayor should see that the ordinance is enforced, and that trains are not allowed to interfere with those doing business on that thoroughfare.

OUR dispatches from Harrisburg, published in Saturday's issue, refer to a bill to establish a State Commissioner of Immigration in this city, as having been objected off the calendar of the House. We hope it will be restored and passed. It is not proposed that this Commissioner shall have a salary, and only two thousand dollars are asked for to meet current expenses, chief among which will be the publication, in pamphlet form, of such information as will be of service to persons proposing to emigrate from Europe. At the present many of the best class of emigrants go West, or settle in other States, who would, if properly informed, establish homes in this State. All who are familiar with the prosperity of this city, as a manufacturing centre, know that a large share of this prosperity is attributable to the settlement, among us, of the better class of German, Welsh, and other workmen. What is proposed is, to diffuse this prosperity through the State, by affording information of such agricultural, geographical, geological, statistical, commercial and financial knowledge, as will enable emigrants to select homes for themselves within this State. Other States have such commissioners in their prominent cities. The objection to the bill, we are informed, came from Philadelphia, and the reason assigned is, that Philadelphia has not such a commissioner. If it will remedy matters, let there be a Commissioner provided for that city also; although to our mind he should reside in the city that attracts most largely the attention of the laboring classes in Europe. We have such vast resources in minerals, and so much territory to be developed, that it can only be regarded as wisdom to have the better class of emigrants attracted toward us. We hope Philadelphia will forego personal preference in this matter, and join in forwarding a measure of so much prospective importance to the Commonwealth.

THE work of improving Fifth avenue extension of laying a modern pavement, and widening the street, is, we are reliably informed, to be pushed with the utmost energy, consistent with the best quality of work. The contract, unlike that for Penn avenue, is given to a single contractor, for all departments of the work, in order that he may be held responsible for any possible defect. It is expected that the pavement from Craft avenue to Charlotte street, at Oakland, will be completed by the first of August; from that point to the junction with Penn avenue, at East Liberty, by about the first of November. This will have the advantage of carrying forward the work to completion during the better portion of the year, when the streets are in a suitable condition. By the way, it would be wise if this policy of repairing streets in summer were generally adopted by the city authorities. During the past winter, work has been carried forward on streets, when they were a mass of mud, involving large expense, and very slender and unsatisfactory results. The Commissioners to whom the work on Fifth avenue is entrusted have adopted the sensible plan of having the work done when it can be performed to the best advantage. The great feature of the improvement entrusted to them, is the filling up at Soho. This is to be done by taking the earth from Gazzam hill, an elevated railway for this purpose having been decided on. Altogether, the improvement of Fifth avenue is one of the most important that has been undertaken by the people, and will make that the popular thoroughfare to and from East Liberty. The gentlemen having the work in charge are among our best citizens, and since their appointment, a year ago, have been untiring in their devotion to their duties. We know they are determined that the work shall be done in the most thorough manner, and that it shall represent the best results of wood paving, so far as workmanship goes.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The Illinois Farmers' Convention, after several days' session, have finally adjourned. It promised, at the outset, to be an important affair, but the general impression is that it was finally overrun by politicians, and hobbyists of all kinds. Its leading resolutions were reconsidered, and the action of the Convention left in doubt. The aim of the farmers was to secure cheaper freights, and break up the system of discrimination, by which they are compelled to pay for short freightages more than is charged for long distances. The remedy proposed is, that the legislature shall declare all railroads in the State public highways, and prohibit discriminating freight charges. It is claimed, and very justly, we think, that the Legislature has a perfect right to control what it has created, and that it can, on this theory, actually regulate all charges,—prescribing to the companies what they shall charge, per mile, for passengers, and the different kinds of goods. So far the Convention is clearly in the right. We suppose there is not, in the country, a more oppressive railroad corporation than the Illinois Central, which dominates the State under mention. It takes about two-thirds the market value of grain for transporting it to market.

But these gentlemen, whether under inspiration afforded by "paid agents of the railroads," who are said to have been present in considerable numbers, adopted a sweeping resolution, to the following effect:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the protective duties on iron, steel, lumber, and all materials which enter into the construction of railroad cars, steam-ships, sailing vessels, and agricultural implements, and that we urge Congress to take immediate action for this purpose; that cheap railroads and cheap ships are necessary to cheap freight, and that we invite the railroad companies to co-operate with us to that end.

This, as a remedy, is extremely absurd. It is, really, just what the railroad corporations desire. Yet it would afford little or no relief to the people. The chief difference it would make in the expense of constructing railroads, would be in the cost of rails; and the interest on this item represents the exact saving the companies would be willing to allow. It can be readily seen, that this would prove so trifling a sum, that no appreciable reduction of expense could be granted on this basis. More than this, such a resolution is illogical, and inconsistent with the other views expressed by the Convention. The whole tenor of their proceedings shows that they are of the opinion that the trouble is, the railroad corporations are overpaid now, whereas, if a reduction in the cost of building railroads is essential to cheaper rates, they cannot be fairly said to be overpaid at the present. The New York *Tribune* refers to this point in the following terms: "Of course, such a measure could never be adopted unless the country were prepared to abandon all protective duties whatever. Nor would it help the case of the grain-growers in the least. The declared object of the resolution is to enable the railway companies to build and equip cheap roads so that they can afford cheap freights. But the very point of the present agitation is that the roads can afford cheap freights now, and must be compelled to reduce their charges; that the tolls are unreasonable; that the grasping monopolies are filling their coffers at the expenses of the people; that the depots are growing too rich for the public safety. The farmers surely do not imagine that they will better their condition by giving the railroads more money. They complain now that the rates of transportation are out of all proportion to the cost of the service, and are regulated solely by the opportunity of the companies for levying contributions upon the community. That is the very essence of the system of discrimination; the railroad exacts the last penny it can get, without reference to the value of what it gives in return. It is absurd to imagine that the work would be done any more justly if we enabled it to be done cheaper. Free trade would not give us cheap railroads; it would only close our mines and stop our rolling-mills."

We looked forward to the Convention of the Illinois farmers as affording a starting point for reform; and while we do not doubt the sincerity of the majority of the members of that body, we are compelled to conclude, either that they were overslaughed by artful and designing men, or that they were not equal to the subject they took under discussion. Reform in railway management may be a very desirable thing; but it is not to be desired that the whole policy of protection should be thrown to the winds as a measure of reform. Nor, as we have pointed out, would any appreciable benefit result from the proposed measure. The Illinois Central, and other railroads, were built, and their tariff of charges established under the old Democratic free trade system. Yet the rates were made exorbitantly high. The trouble now is, that the export of grain has become an important interest; and the Illinois farmers imagine it overshadows every other.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

IN 1872 upward of 100,000 pounds of human hair were imported into Marseilles, principally from China.

A FATHER is under arrest in Worcester, Mass., for whipping a one year old child for an hour and dislocating its thigh.

THE unused attic of a school house near New Brunswick, N. J., has been discovered to be the hiding place of burglars.

THE practice of hissing a dramatic performance was first introduced at the Theatre Francais, on the 13th of January, 1686.

ONE of the traveling circus companies reports that it paid $120,000 for licenses, and $435,000 to hotels and livery stables, last year.

UNPROTECTED males avoid a certain village in Maine, which contains fifty-five widows. What would the late Tony Weller have thought of this?

THE farmers in Morgan county, Ill., report that at least one-half, if not two-thirds of the honey bees have been killed by the severe winter just passed.

THE bill giving the jury in murder cases the option between death and imprisonment, as a punishment for murder, has passed the Senate of Missouri.

DURING General Sherman's tour in Europe he saw some British battle flags, on which were inscribed "Lexington" and "Breed's Hill." They were relics of the war of 1776.

A LOUISVILLE practical joker succeeded in imitating a canine growl so perfectly the other night that one of his most intimate friends was "April fooled" into perforating him with a charge of buckshot.

KENTUCKY wit is sometimes pretty sharp if a little homely. A Bowling Green farmer being asked the other day if a daughter recently married was still living with him, replied: "No, sir! When one of my gals swarms, she must hunt her own hive!"

A SYRACUSE paper says: "The eye of the murdered Spencer girl was photographed by Ryder & Coatsworth for the benefit of Dr. George, who proposes to investigate the theory that upon the retina will be found the last impression a murdered person receives."

A WOMAN in Spain gave birth to a consolidated twin with two heads and four legs proceeding from a single trunk. One of the heads was still-born, but the other lived two hours. It has now joined the collection of spirits in the anatomical museum at Madrid.

FOR the benefit of all concerned, we will mention that the important changes in the Indiana divorce law are first, requiring a *bona fide* residence of two years in the State; second, forbidding the party obtaining the divorce to marry again within two years, and third, limiting divorces to the causes specified in the statute.

BY some well-informed persons it is held possible that the present war of Lozada against the general government of Mexico will be terminated by the annihilation of the Indian element in Nayarit, and the tribes of Yucatan and Chiapas, of Oaxaca, of the Huasteca and Sierra Madre. These Indians, like some in the United States, cannot be civilized.

THE *Liberal Christian* says very justly that "no folly can be greater than for society to excuse crimes on the plea of drunkenness. It is saying to passionate, lusty and thoughtless youth, if you want to do anything criminal, get drunk and you can do it with comparative safety. It is multiplying and increasing the quantity of crime and the perils of society."

THERE is a dreadful little frog of a baby in Chicago, whose scientific father has taught it to be amphibious by constant duckings. It is six months old, and is accustomed to breathe and play under water in a wholly unconcerned and natural manner. As a baby it is tame and unimportant, but as an exponent of a new line of popular science, it is extremely interesting.

DR. STRUTHERS has been making a special study of the bones of whales, and has discovered that the unfortunate leviathans are subject to rheumatism. Considering how much each of them must have, if they have it at all, and considering further that the cold water treatment can't do them much good, we think that the rheumatic whales must experience a sense of relief when they find themselves mortally harpooned.

THE work of removing the Red river raft is progressing under Lieut. Woodruff, being effected by sawing out the logs and floating them off down the river. About six miles of the raft has already been cleared up. It would be interesting to see the total amount that has been removed by the Government in former years for the removal of this same raft, and also how many times the raft has been removed and reformed again.

CERTAIN property, it is just now known, was saved from the great Boston fire, in a singular way. Mr. Richard Newcomb, of Quincy, (about ten miles from Boston) a few days since, on removing a pile of boards, found a note for $100 with eight fifty cent scrip pieces, all partially burned. They had all been laid away in some desk, and at the time of the fire had floated through the air for that long distance without separation.

IT is not by any means complimentary to the manly character that no women were rescued from the "Atlantic." Such disasters result in a "struggle for existence" without regard to morals or breeding. The men of the "Atlantic" are not to be blamed for seeking to save their lives, but the persons who sent the vessel to sea unprovided with rafts for such emergencies, and thus sent six hundred persons to their deaths, merit condemnation on this account as well as on account of the delinquencies which have heretofore been pointed out.

THE new map of Spain, which the Republican leaders have prepared, represents that country as divided into thirteen Confederate States, as follows: 1. Galicia, formed by four Galician Provinces. 2. Castile-Leon, formed by the union of the Asturias and Old Castile. 3. Burgos-Cantabro-Vasco-Navarre. 4. Aragon, comprising Aragon, Rioja, and Soria. 5. Catalan. 6. The Valencia-Balearic State. 7. New Castile. 8. Estramadura. 9. Oceanic Andalusia. 10. The Canary Islands. 11. Cuba. 12. Porto Rico. 13. The State of Phillippines. No mention is made on the map, however, of the State of Anarchy, which is the only important State of Spain just now.

A MURDER case, which, in point of tardiness of decision, bids fair to rank even with the cases of Foster and Stokes, has just broken down for the second time in Ireland. In the county of Tyrone is a small town called Newtown-Stewart, and about two years ago, the clerk of the bank was murdered. Suspicion pointed only to one person, a sub-inspector of constabulary named Montgomery. In consequence of the excited feeling prevalent in the district against him, his trial was in the first instance delayed for a year, and when it came on, the jury said that there was not the faintest chance of their agreement. Three weeks ago it came on again. Eighty-three witnesses were examined, and one of the counsel spoke for ten hours. The jury were locked up until a medical man said that, in the case of one or two of them, the consequences might be very serious were they longer detained. So they were, per force, then discharged as before. The Judge was in despair, and said that the case was without parallel in the law records.

STATE NEWS.

THOMAS DONALDSON, a veteran of 1812, died at the Alms House, near Mercer, on the 29th ult., in the eightieth year of his age.

THE Butler *Eagle* says: "Mrs. Andrew McCafferty, of Buffalo township, Butler county, last week gave birth to three children—two boys and one girl.

THE dwelling house of William Ray, in Lackawanock Tp., Mercer Co., with its entire contents, including $175 in money, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon.

ON Friday, March 28th, a dwelling house, belonging to Mr. William Gieber, Sandy Lake township, Mercer county, and occupied by Mr. A. A. Williams, was totally destroyed by fire.

A VERY wealthy farmer of Titusville has this "motis" posted up in his field: "If any man's or woman's cows or oxen gits in these here oats, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be."

ALFRED AMON, of Frenchcreek township, Mercer county, dropped dead at the residence of his mother, on the morning of the 20th ult. He had been in the barn feeding his stock, and on returning to the house fell heavily upon the porch. His mother ran instantly to his assistance, but life was extinct, his death having been instantaneous.

ON FRIDAY morning an attempt was made to fire Greenville, which is just beginning to recover from a disastrous conflagration. The carriage shops of William A. Vaughn were selected as the place, and a large pile of shavings saturated with turpentine was built under a wagon bed in the paint room. One of the men of the works prevented the act.

A MAN named Atza Dibble, of Summerhill township, in Crawford county, came very near losing his life from an attack by an infuriated cow. While in the yard milking, the animal became enraged at a dog, and after driving it from the yard, pitched at Mr. Dibble, drove him against a fence, and would have killed him had not help fortunately been at hand.

THE Venango *Citizen* says that a petition has been presented to the Court asking that the election of Samuel B. Myers as Mayor of Franklin, on account of alleged fraudulent votes cast at the late election, be set aside. The petition declares that over one hundred votes were cast by persons who were not qualified to vote for Mayor, and other irregularities are alleged to have been committed. The Court decided to hear the case on the 16th inst.

ON Saturday night, March 29th, a most painful accident from coal oil occurred, resulting in the death of Mr. Flick, wife of Albert Flick, who is employed at the Shawnee furnace, Columbia. It seems that having placed a lighted coal oil lamp on a small table or stand, Mrs. Flick proceeded to wind the clock (before retiring) the noise of which amused the children, who commenced to caper about the room, and in their play upset the lamp, which fell upon the floor, setting fire to the carpet. Mr. Flick ran for water to extinguish the flames, whilst Mrs. F. attempted to stamp them out, her clothes taking fire meanwhile, and the water tending to spread the fire, she was soon enveloped. The bed was thrown on her, but too late; her clothes were burned off, and her body horribly burned from head to foot. She lived until three o'clock Sunday afternoon, when death ended her suffering. An infant, in a cradle in the room, narrowly escaped suffocation.

PERSONAL.

DAVID RIDDELY, a colored Kentuckian, with a distinct recollection of the Revolutionary War, died a few days ago at the age of 113.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON will remain in Natick, Mass., most of the summer, and will employ his time completing his history of the rebellion.

GENERAL HANCOCK is to go to Wilmington on the 22d of April, to transfer the Delaware battle-flags to the State Historical Society.

JAMES L. RIDGELEY, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States, is said to be dangerously ill at his house in Baltimore.

MR. AND MRS. S. CHAMBERLAIN, of Salem, Mass., lately celebrated their golden wedding. The ladies who stood up as bridesmaids fifty years ago were present.

MR. GLADSTONE has recommended that a pension of $125 a year be paid to each of the three sisters of the late Lieutenant Waghorn, the pioneer of the overland route to India.

THE rumor that Mr. Bancroft, our Minister at Berlin, has tendered or purposes tendering his resignation is denied by authority. There will be no change in that mission at present.

CARLO PATTI, who died recently in St. Louis, was born in the green room of a theatre at Madrid, during the performance of "Norma," in 1843. His mother, then a popular prima donna, sang in the first two acts.

MISS BEATRICE AMORE, who is described as a genteel and pleasing American young lady, recently made a successful debut at Malta as Violetta, in "La Traviata." She was called before the curtain six times, and the Maltese are now busy raining bouquets and sonnets upon her.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL, of Cincinnati, has laid down a rule especially aimed at trades-unions, that no Roman Catholic can unite with any association requiring an oath as a condition of membership; and the sacrament of communion is refused throughout his diocese to Crispins and all such.

SIR JOSEPH WHITWORTH, an English mechanical engineer, has addressed a letter to the rector of his parish, Darley, in England, offering to contribute, for the next five years, such a sum, yearly, as will give to the inhabitants of North Darley three per cent. more interest on their deposits in the saving bank—thus making the total interest six per cent. on their savings.

WILLIAM A. BOWLES, one of the noted Indiana conspirators with Milligan and Horsey, died at his residence, at French Lick Springs, on Friday night. Bowles commanded the Indiana regiment by whom the State was disgraced in the battle of Buena Vista; and at the outbreak of the war, in 1861, he became a prominent member of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

AT a meeting of spiritualists in Buffalo, the other day, Miss Nettie Maynard, of White Plains, N. Y., arose, and, with great modesty, considering the importance of the matter she unfolded, told the audience that during the war, President Lincoln held many interviews with her, and took advantage of the information she obtained through the spirits. The most important movements of the war were made through her agency.

THE Marquis of Bute has refused to grant the tenantry of his estates an extension of time for the payment of their rents. The tenantry represented that the unprecedented rainfall of the past year had caused the crops of potatoes and turnips to fail, and that the wheat and barley had been damaged in the reaping. As a result of these disasters they begged for a postponement of the pay-day. They now have the alternative to pay immediately or vacate the lands.

COL. D. L. O'CONNELL, shot in a late encounter at Little Rock, Ark., was found on the field of Antietam by Gov. Curtain, and taken to Harrisburg, where he rapidly recovered from his wounds, and at the same time made love to his benefactor's daughter. The attachment ended in an elopement, and in the end the young lady went to Europe, and the young Major returned to the front. Since the war O'Connell has been an adventurer in Kansas and Arkansas, and was for some time Gov. Clayton's private Secretary.

THE New York *Herald* has been guessing at the reasons for the present visit of President Grant and Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie to that city. Among other theories its enterprising reporter has set afloat is one to the effect that Miss Nellie is engaged to the son of Thomas Murphy, the late collector of the port of New York. Mr. Thomas Murphy is a young man of about twenty-three years of age and a blonde. He has a gentlemanly, prepossessing appearance, and will be richly endowed, if it is said, by his father, whose wealth is well known. Miss Nellie is a young lady of about nineteen years of age, and, while not pretty, has a fascinating, pleasant, jaunty look and a generally very fashionable appearance. She looks on the present trip better than ever, and has already seen a good deal of the world. She is the special pet of her papa and mamma. The report is that the intention of the two families is to have the marriage solemnized this spring, and that immediately after the young couple will proceed to Europe on a bridal tour. It is even said that the purchases made Thursday were for the wedding *trousseau* of Miss Nellie Grant.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 5 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

OHIO ITEMS.

JAMES CROOKS, of Hardin county, met with a severe accident last Friday, the day following his marriage. While at work on his farm, a revolver fell from his pocket and was discharged, the bullet passing through his left lung. He is not expected to recover.

A THIRTEEN year old indentured boy to G. W. Brown, of Center township, Noble county, last week threw a stone at a mare he was driving out of the field, and striking her in the head, a sharp corner of the stone fractured the skull, and penetrating into the brain, killed her instantly.

AT Massilon, on Friday afternoon, while Mr. Raymond and son were digging around a large bowlder, weighing about four tons, the earth gave way and rolled over Richard, crushing him to death almost instantly. Mr. Raymond was also seriously injured, and it is thought will not recover.

MR. JAMES TYSON, of Beverly, Washington county, has a curiosity, which is a large block of wood with a stone in it, taken from the limb of a tree, seventy feet from the ground. It is supposed that some one threw the stone into a hole in the limb, and it lodged, and the wood grew around it. Only a small part of the stone, which weighs several pounds, is visible, it being almost entirely embedded in the wood.

ADAM DENIS, who resided near Porterville, Morgan county, committed suicide by hanging in his barn on Sunday last. It appears that Dennis first attempted to cut his throat with a razor; after inflicting two or three gashes he changed his mind, wiped the blood from the razor and placed it in his pocket. He then climbed to an elevated position, tied one end of a line around the rafter of the barn, the other around his neck, and jumped off.

A SON of George Newman, of Morgan county, was shot just above the left nipple last Sunday, the discharge being that of a paper wad from a pistol. He and some other boys were playing with some pistols, and some one of them had loaded this one as above indicated, and it getting into the hands of one of them who supposed it to be empty, he pointed it at young Newman and snapped it, with the result as above stated. It is thought that the young man cannot recover.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty str et, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

Beauty is a gift bestowed on woman, with which to gladden the eye and heart of man. Paint not pearls sang it from olden times! Do they not sing it still? Then be careful if it [illegible] who possesses the happy boon. Beauty may be in the hair, the eye, the hand—but more than all the complexion. With a soft, pearl-like complexion, a woman is always lovely, and this may be preserved in a good old age with very little trouble, and a great deal if real pain be acquired, and it can always be improved. The secret is, keep the blood pure. Should pimples, blotches or eruptions of any kind appear on the skin, avoid external applications. Do not repudiate the trouble is in the blood. Purify it then by using the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, and by among the number of those who are taken where they get them every day, is Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator. Price $1 per bottle.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

ALLEGHENY CAR AND Transportation Co.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly.

Capital Stock.....$100.000
Privilege to Increase to.....500.000

SAMUEL M. KIER, President.
JOHN C. PAUL, Manager.
JOHN R. STEWART, Secretary.
JAMES W. ARNOLD, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.—James Kelly, J. Morton Hall, George W. Glass, S. M. Kier, John C. Paul, John H. Miller, Robert S. Ramsey, Jas. McMay, Thos. M. King.

The object of this organization, with its powers and privileges, are clearly specified in the Charter of the Company, but may be set forth as follows:

First—That of a "Transporting Company" or Fast Freight Line.

Second—That of a "Rolling Stock Company," the purpose of which is to Rent its cars to transportation lines, railroad companies and individuals.

Third—That of a "Car Manufacturing Company Establishment," with the additional privilege of making and selling such articles of manufacture as may be deemed profitable.

In view of the extent of the enterprise and demand for interest therein, the Board decided under the privilege of the Charter, to increase the Capital Stock to $250,000, about $150,000 of which is already subscribed. The remaining $100,000 is now offered to the public on the following favorable terms: Ten per cent. (10 p. c.) to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance to be paid at the discretion of the Board, but in no case to exceed ten per cent. per month. Prospectus, Charter and additional information may be had by applying at the office of the Company, 167 Wood street. Subscriptions received by either of the undersigned.

S. M. KIER, 369 Liberty St.
J. C. PAUL, Gen. Manager, Wilkinsburg.
J. W. ARNOLD, Treas., 167 Wood St., Pitt.

OFFICE OF
TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st SECTION of an Act relative to Allegheny County, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs, and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work House Taxes for 1873,

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1873.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, with a

Deduction of Five Per Cent.

For Prompt Payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

Ten Per Cent. Added

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1873.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873.

H. WARD,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD

NEW WALL PAPERS,

AT
W. P. MARSHALL'S,
191 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Thursday, April 3, '73

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

New Dress Goods.
New Black Goods.
New Striped Goods.
New Black Alpacas.
New Black Silks.
New Japanese Silks.
New Dress Silks.
Black Cashmeres.
Drap De Etes.
Drap De Almas, Shawls.
Scarfs, Suits, &c.

BLACK ALPACAS

AT LOW PRICES AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Special Bargains
IN
WHITE GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S

White Satins.
White Nainsooks.
White Jaconet.
Striped Nainsooks.
Check Nainsooks.
Striped Lawns.
Striped Swiss.
Victoria Lawns.
Bishop Lawns.
Yosemite Stripes.
Striped P. K's.
Large Navy Stripes.
White Marseilles.

All of the above are of our own importation and we guarantee prices to be lower than the same quality of Goods can be bought elsewhere.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

At 12½c, Bleached Muslins, worth 18c.
At 16c, Bleached Muslins, worth 20c.
At 18c, Good Fast Color Prints.
At 20c, Best Fast Color Prints.
At 12½c, Good Style Dress Goods.
At 25c, Splendid Assortment of New Style Dress Goods.

BLACK ALPACAS

At 25c, Black Alpacas.
At 30c, Black Alpacas.
At 35c, Black Alpacas.
At 40c, Black Alpacas.
At 45c, Black Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas.

We invite special attention to our stock of Black Alpacas, which we guarantee to be extra value for the price.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

MEN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
SPRING STYLE.

Neck Ties, Bows and Scarfs for evening and street wear, Linen Collars and Cuffs, new shapes, Gossamer, Merino, Silk and

Flannel Underwear,

Star and True Fit

WHITE SHIRTS,

Open back and front, Fancy, Chevoit, Percale, Dover Cloth and Travistock Shirts.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

Boys' White and Fancy Shirts. Linen Shirt Fronts and Wristbands. Full 3-4 Plain Hem and Hemstitched

HANDKERCHIEFS

100 Styles Fine Suspenders;

For Men and Boys. A superior line of Raw and Spun Silk Balbriggan, Plain and Fancy Lisle Cotton

HALF HOSE.

Fine Gold Topez Amalnist, Onyx and Coral SPIRAL SHIRT STUDS. Plain and Fancy SLEEVE BUTTONS. Silk, Alpaca and Gingham UMBRELLAS. Satchel and R. R. Bags. Alexander, Dent, Alcroft and Harris seamless

Kid Gloves.

Dog, Calf and Dog Skin, Silk, Lisle and Berlin Driving and Promenade GLOVES. A lot of FANCY SPIRITS, slightly soiled, closing out at reduced prices. This department open on SATURDAY NIGHT till 8 o'clock.

HORNE & CO.

SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street,

Is now offering a choice lot of
Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,
At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades in Dress Goods.
Call early and secure bargains.

Muslin Underwear,

MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,

Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

FIRE CLAY,

WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

DRY GOODS.

Carpet Department

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Brussels

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited, Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscription Books Still Open

FOR THE

U. S. 5 PER CENT.

Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

ISIDORE COBLENS,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE—No. 38½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cents. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL. C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

LIVERY & SALES STABLES.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 5, 1873.

The week closes with a money market tolerably easy. Money is in good supply for first-class paper, and this ease of money will probably be yet further increased as we advance further into the month and funds again return from country districts. With care in money, new life will be put into every branch of trade, and business will grow and increase in every direction.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: The money market yesterday was quiet. We quote first-class two-name paper at 10@12 per cent., collateral loans at 10@10, and loans to first-class houses on demand at about 6 per cent. At last there is a pretty full demand for money, though there was no excitement or undue pressure to obtain all that was necessary to meet the demands of legitimate business, which, however, is dull.

The Chicago Tribune says: In the Chicago money market the supply of funds continues fair yet, and all borrowers who present satisfactory collaterals get accommodated. We notice, however, that there is less money offered in the open market than there was a fortnight ago, and though there has been no change in rates of discount yet, there is a hardening tendency.

The New York Bank statement is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$814,700
Specie, decrease	514,500
Legal tenders, decrease	3,705,800
Deposits, decrease	5,821,700
Circulation, increase	89,100

The Boston Post says: Perhaps parties who wonder at the slowness of money, considering the comparative quietness of general trade, would do well to remember that various railroads are all the time calling upon their borrowers, and constantly in the market; that some of them acquired this propensity a long time ago, and, as it has proved a very fashionable, that there seems to be but little doubt the habit will become second nature in some instances, while in others it may possibly be considered an open question whether it does not even take on a more prominent phase. Several New England roads have a great deal of money "right along" about these days, and bridges, depots, locomotives and cars are evidently not always particular whether they set or follow the fashion in this matter. It is not strange that a large amount of money on property at Chicago and other western business centres have their attractions at the east, as they offer such high rates that even savings institutions lenders cannot easily resist temptation in this form. On the whole, we should hardly be willing to say that the wants or applications of the mercantile or commercial public, strictly speaking, are extravagant, or that when business houses are well understood to be sound, but temporary needy, there is any great lack of disposition or means, as a rule, to accommodate them. Call loans as 7 per cent.—demand somewhat exceeding supply. Discounts for regular depositors, 7@8 %. Outside paper, good, 9@10 per cent., with more exceptions above that below this range.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: Business in our local money market yesterday was not very active, but the demand for discounts was fully as much as the banks were able to meet, and many of them were unable to fully supply the wants of depositors, but rates were steady at 8@10 per cent., with most of the business done at 9. There was considerable demand for call loans to bridge over until next week, the rates for which were 8@10 per cent., according to the nature of the security. In the market there was not a large amount of paper offered, but money was close at 10@12 per cent.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
6's —coupons	119½	119
5-20—1862	120	120
5-20—1864,	116	115¾
" 1865	116	116
" 1865 new.	116	115¾
" 1867	117	117
" 1868—coupons.	118	117¾
10-40s.	115¾	115½
10-40s—coupons.	111	110¾
Currency 6's.	113	112
New 5 per cents	113½	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	101¾	101¾
Erie.	64	64¾
C. C. & I. C.	28¾	28¾
St. Paul.	39¾	39¾
Do. preferred.	74¾	74¾
Michigan Southern.	92	91¾
Do. Central	104	104
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86¾	
Rock Island.	113¾	113
Do. preferred	97¾	
Pacific Mail	57	57¾
Western Union Telegraph.	84¾	84¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	44¾	44¾
Union Pacific.	34¾	34¾
Toledo & Wabash.	70¾	70
Fort Wayne	92	
Adams Express.	93	93
American Express.	67	67
U. S. Express.	74¼	74¾
Harlem.	130¾	128½

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central		
Reading		56¾
United Cos. of N. J.		58
Oil Creek		119¾
Lehigh Valley		31¾
Philadelphia & Erie		25¾
Lehigh Navigation		45
Pittsburgh 6s		75¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30		73¾
Central Transportation	Ex-Div	47¾

NEW YORK, April 5, 1873.

Money was stringent, ranging 7@10 per cent. interest, closing at 7 to 8. The banks report a return flow of currency from the West. The packages at first small in amount, now reach as high as fifty thousand to a hundred thousand dollars. The bank statement shows a loss in reserve of $2,400,000. Sterling dull; 10½@10¾. Gold was steady at 110. At present both sides are active and excited. On the highest point of the premium, 110¾, there were from $2 to $3 per cent. for carrying. On rates $110,000 @. The Treasury disbursed $47,000 on account of interest and $200 in redemption of 5-20 bonds. The exports of specie for to-day were $250,000, and for the week $1,246,000. Stock transactions were dull. Railroad mortgages quiet. Stocks opened firm at a slight advance. At noon they were very strong, closing dull, with prices little changed from the opening.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120½; 5-20s of '62, 116½; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 116; do new, 115¾; do '67, 116¾; do '68, 117¾; new 5s, 114; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6s, 113.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93½; Tennessee, old, 80¼; do new, 79½; Louisiana new, 70; do old, 64; North Carolina, old, 25; do new, 18.

STOCKS.—Adams Express, 93; American Express, 67; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 88; American Union Express, 47; New York Central, 101¾@102; Erie, 64¾; Pacific Mail, 57½

Very Latest News.

THE ATLANTIC DISASTER.

An Investigation Commenced.

Statements of Captain Williams and Others.

A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE CATASTROPHE.

Short of Provisions as Well as Coal.

Captain Williams Interviewed by a Reporter.

MANY OF THE VICTIMS ROBBED.

Investigation Into the Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—The inquiry ordered by the Dominion Government into the Atlantic disaster commenced to-day, in the Custom House, before Collector E. M. McDonald and Captain McKenzie, a shipmaster. S. L. Shannon and H. Blanchard appeared for the Government, and J. N. Ritchie for the Captain of the Atlantic.

Collector McDonald, in opening the Court, said the inquiry would have the force of an English Board of Trade inquiry. He had not received his commission from the Court, but had received an official telegram stating that it was on its way, and if all the parties would consent he would go on and rely on the commission being received in good time. Ritchie, for the Captain, consented. Blanchard said that unless there was full and unequivocal consent he would object to going on, as it might appear when the commission was received that there were no special instructions which would require us to begin again.

All parties consenting, Capt. Jas. A. Williams was called and sworn, and read a statement.

Captain Williams' Statement.

The following is the statement of Captain Williams, part of which is a copy of a letter he has written to the owners of the Atlantic:

On the 28th of March the engineer's report showed the coal remaining on board, we having experienced three days very severe weather. The coals on board were three hundred and nineteen tons, we being 1,130 miles from Sandy Hook. The speed came down from eight knots per hour, and with a moderate strong breeze to five knots per hour. Hoping that the wind would change favorably, I kept on until the 31st, when our coals were reduced to one hundred and twenty-seven tons and the ship's distance from Sandy Hook four hundred and sixty miles, latitude 41 deg. 39 min., longitude 63 deg. 05 min. 43 sec. As the ship by this time was making but seven knots per hour, the wind being at southwest, light airs, and going to a westerly swell on, I thought the risk too great to keep on, as in the event of a westerly gale coming up we might find ourselves shut out of all sources of supply. The chief steward also reported the stores short of fresh provisions enough for the saloon for two days, and but salt meat for the steerage for two days, when all but bread and rice would be out. On the 1st of April, after receiving the Engineer's report, I decided to come here, Sambro Island being then north 75 degrees east, distant one hundred and seventy miles. During the afternoon the wind was S. S. W. with rain. At 8 P. M., the wind veered to west, and the sky was clear and starlight. I several times corrected the course by the polar star. The course steered by the compass was N. 24 E., with 7 easterly deviations, which I considered ample allowance for the easterly set to lead five miles to the east of Sambro Island. I left word in order on the bridge as to the look outs, which word was passed to the officers relieving at midnight, the second and fourth officers. I corrected the course the last time at 12:20 A. M., when I repeated my caution and went below, went into the chart room and sat down about fifteen minutes. A Mr. Fisher came in to ask some particulars about the ship, as he was writing to a newspaper. He stayed about twenty minutes. My intention was to keep on until 3 A. M., then to heave to and await day. At midnight the ship's run was one hundred and twenty-two miles, which would place her forty-eight miles south of Sambro, the speed by the log at 12:30 being nine knots per hour. The night at this time was cloudy, and clear. At 12:40, my servant came up with my cocoa, when he was told not to awaken me until 4 A. M., when the second officer would call me. The first intimation I had of anything was the ship striking Meagher's Rock, or Meagher's Island, and remaining, heeling slighty to port. Two officers were on the bridge, the latter accompanied by the quartermasters. The first sea swept away all the port boats, and the ship heeling over rapidly, soon rendered the starboard boats useless. Every effort was made to send the people to the rigging, but most of the ship but terror defeated all our efforts. The second officer was in the starboard life boat. I carried two ladies and placed them with him and returned for more. Before I got as far as the saloon entrance, and finding the ship going over still further, I managed to get hold of a weather rail and get back to the life boat. I took the ladies out and placed them in the main rigging. I went back and called to the second officer to come out, as the boat would roll over, which she did in a few minutes, carrying with her Mr. Metcalf and from thirty to forty men. Finding I was of no use there, I returned to the main rigging and found that the ladies had gone. The chief officer, Mr. Firth, got up into the main rigging, where his retreat was soon cut off, and had to remain there until three P. M., when the weather and sea moderated, with a falling tide, and he then got off. Mr. Brady, the third officer, finding the boats useless, went forward, and with the assistance of Quartermasters Speakman and Owens, established communication with ropes to a small outlying rock, distant from our starboard bow about forty yards. Owens swam first, but failed to get a footing. Speakman then tried and succeeded. A stouter rope was hauled on the rock, along which Mr. Brady passed, followed by the oldest of men. By this time it was 4 A. M. I was at the time in the main rigging, trying to get the passengers there collected to make an effort to get forward. Many went, but the larger number, several saloon passengers among them, lay there and died. The purser was the first to succumb to the intense cold that prevailed. Fling myself if not in view I got down along, outside of the ship, to the fore-rigging. I got the fore sheets and tacks unroved and sent ashore. We now had five ropes to the rock, along which men to the number of one hundred and twenty passed safely, though nearly exhausted on reaching the rock. Mr. Brady, accompanied by Messrs. Owens, Speakman and Thomas, now got a line across the inner channel, which was about one hundred yards wide and shallow, though with a heavy surf running through. They then went up and gave the alarm and sent a messenger to Halifax. About fifty got to the larger island by the line, though many were drowned in the attempt, amongst the number being the Chief Steward, who was drowned by the passengers crowding him down. I, with the fourth officer, encouraged as much as we could the people, about four hundred and fifty of whom remained on the ship's side, to keep moving and keep from falling asleep. In many cases they gave right up and died, apparently without any pain. Two men, seated together, laid down beside me, and despite all efforts to rouse them, died and slipped into the sea. At 5:30 A. M., the first boat came, but she was too small to be of any use. [At this point the captain's feelings overcame him, and it was several minutes before he could proceed.] In about twenty minutes more the large boat was launched and proceeded to take passengers off the small rocks. She was in half an hour followed by two others. I succeeded, fearing the ship would part and slide into deep water, in getting them to take off those from the ship first, and many were saved who, if left there to the last, would have perished from exhaustion. At this time I missed the fourth officer, and feared he had fallen in, when I saw him on the rocks, encouraging and helping another boat along. When all had left but about thirty men, my hands being frozen and my legs stiff, they took me off, the rest following immediately.

At 8:45 A. M. the survivors were landed and lodged in a wooden hut belonging to a fisherman named Clancy, who and his daughter gave them all they had. They made fires and warmed them. During the day they were started off in various islands about and billeted amongst what houses there were there. Mr. Ryan, the resident magistrate, filling his house, and others following his example. No women or children were saved. At one P. M. I sent Mr. Brady on to Halifax, to give particulars, obtain food and assistance, also to get steamers down early and convey the passengers and crew to Halifax. At 5 P. M., the ship having fallen, the ship broke in two aft, the foremast falling over till the sea washed completely over her. Her cargo was now washed out. Having no other officer at hand, I detailed the Coxswain and eight men to prevent passengers, who now remained about, from carrying away the saved goods, and set a watch of four men during the night to pick up the bodies of such as might wash ashore. They picked up but five during the night. At daylight the custom authorities came down and took charge. I gave to a Captain Sheridan provisional authority to employ what labor he required for salvage, with the understanding that the salvage should not be over forty per cent. of the net value, and if this was objected to, to leave it to the arbitration of two justices of the peace. We embarked all our saved, amounting to about four hundred and twenty-nine, in the three steamers Lady Head and Delta, and arrived at Halifax at 3 P. M., where Mr. Merritt, Cunard agent, who had promptly offered us every assistance, had places prepared for all. I have given the company's carpenter orders to get two hundred shells to bury the dead, and an undertaker to attend to the saloon passengers' bodies and the second officer, as their friends might wish them forward. Many bodies had come on shore before I left, some unrecognizable, but I identified Mr. Metcalf, Miss Merritt, Mrs. Fisher, and the chief steward, together with several of the others. I left the fourth officer and four men at the wreck to identify, take charge of papers, valuables, &c., that might be thrown up or saved. Thirteen saloon passengers were lost, and twenty saved; four hundred and sixteen steerage were lost—five hundred and twenty-seven steerage and crew. But three women were seen, the two I have spoken of and one who got up beside the chief officer and died in the rigging with her baby.

In reply to questions of his counsel, he added: I was on the bridge up to twenty minutes past twelve. Up to midnight it was brilliant starlight; after that we got occasional sight of the stars. When I left the bridge I went into the chart room, about thirty feet abaft from the bridge, on the upper deck, within easy call of the officers' deck. I got up at two o'clock and looked into the wheel house and then laid down to wait for an alarm. In making calculations I estimated her speed to be about eleven knots. She had increased gradually from seven and a half to twelve knots. The third officer reported that she had run one hundred and twenty two miles at twelve o'clock, which agreed with my calculation. I expected the ship at three o'clock would be eighteen or twenty miles south of Sambro and lay by until daylight. I had not my clothes off at all. I had every reason to put confidence in the second officer. He had made two voyages in the ship, and I had always found him a steady, sober man.

On cross-examination Captain Williams said the speed of the vessel at twelve was about twelve knots. He reckoned he was easterly eight miles of Sambro, bearing with five degrees east; did not shift her course; expected to pass five miles east of Sambro Light; never brought the ship into Halifax, nor never have been on the coast before. The third officer has been in the harbor twice. No other officer has ever been there; did not use the lead coming into Halifax because the night was clear and Sambro Light could be seen twenty one miles in clear weather and fifteen miles in moderate weather. I am now satisfied that when I went into the chart room I was mistaken in the locality of the ship. She must have been further south and westward than I thought. I knew the coast was a dangerous one. If I had been sounding regularly from twelve to three I would have been on deck and the ship would not have gone ashore. There were three quartermasters and the second and fourth officers on deck. Had they been energetic they might, I think, have seen that there was something ahead, and if orders had been given to reverse the engines the calamity might have been avoided. The White Star steamers are supplied with printed orders for the guidance of commanders. These orders are that we are to take all possible precautions against fire, collision and wreck. These are to include instructions as to precautionary steps in approaching a shore. That is left entirely to the judgment of commanders. The officers in charge have full power to change the course or stop the ship, if necessary, without consulting the captain. There are no special instructions as to soundings.

This ended Captain Williams's evidence, and a recess was taken till 3 o'clock.

Statements by Passengers and Others.

At the appointed hour the court resumed its session. Dan'l Kinane, a cabin passenger, testified that he was awakened by the noise of the ship's striking, and when he got to the deck he saw the officers were running about, confused. Asking what was wrong, he was answered by some person addressed that he did not know. Two or three minutes after witness got on deck the boiler exploded. He clutched the rigging and ship's side and finally got forward to the captain, who was encouraging the passengers to get to the rock. The captain and officers did all they could do. They were attentive to their duties; never saw the captain drink anything stronger than lemonade; do not know if the stewards or waiters were provided from coming on deck; have no reason to suppose they were.

Spencer Jones, a cabin passenger, testified that being aroused by the shock of the vessel's striking, he sent on deck and found everything in confusion. About eight minutes after she struck she heeled over. The Captain appeared to be doing what he could to save the people. He was under the impression of going up to a rope and encouraging the people to get ashore. The discipline of the Atlantic was excellent. The officers were gentlemen in every sense of the word, always attentive to their duty; know of not hing that could have been done to save more lives than were saved; did not know nor did I hear of any effort made to keep the steerage passengers below.

Nicholas Brady, who was making his sixth voyage on the White Star Line, said the conduct of the officers and the discipline of the crew were very good. Nothing could have been done beyond what was done to save life. After the ship struck the steerage hatches were open. There was also a passage from the steerage to the cabin. When the ship had keeled over Captain Williams was below witness, encouraging the passengers to keep moving and saying hours continued getting passengers into boats. When witness turned into bed at 11 he noticed the weather, which had been clear, getting hazy, a night in which it would be difficult to see land.

Charles W. Allen, cabin passenger, was called, and Mr. McDonald suggested it was not necessary to repeat the previous evidence. Witness then testified that in his opinion a good many more lives would have been saved if the ship had had as many officers as the Captain could not get any number of men to do duty efficiently. Number one boat remained idle as much as three hours after the ship left sunk. The impression of witness from the beginning of the voyage was that the ship was not well managed, not enough men, but not an efficient Captain and officers. After the vessel struck they seemed to exert themselves as much as they could. One rule, to exercise the crew at the boats once a week, was not done. But few steamers obey that rule.

John William Firth, chief officer of the Atlantic, testified: At noon on Monday the Captain and I took observations by separate chronometers, and agreed upon the ship's longitude. The longitude was 63 deg. 55 min., latitude 41 deg. 39 min. A consultation was held as to the propriety of turning around to Halifax for coal, and we unanimously agreed to do so. The ship was headed for Halifax, her course being north 24 deg. east. Her speed was then about nineteen knots. I then went below. At four I returned to deck. My watch was from 4 to 6. A correction was made in the course. I was below from 6 to 8. At 8 there had been a change in the weather and several showers of rain. I remained on deck until 12. This course was not changed. The wind had been some dark clouds, but they had passed, and it was then clear. About half-past eleven the Quartermaster told me the ship was twelve knots. At ten minutes to twelve the Captain came on the bridge where I was and inquired for the third officer, Brady, as he wished to have the distance run by the ship from 1 P. M. to midnight. Officer Brady was at the time on his rounds of the ship. The Captain afterwards came on the bridge and told me he placed the ship four miles south of Sambro. I then went below. The Captain's orders were to keep a good look out for the ice, and in the event of seeing the light of a fixed light to get it two points in the port bow and call him immediately, and under any circumstances to call him not later than 3 o'clock. These orders I conveyed to the second officer. The lead was not thrown over at all. The lead was ready on the bridge. I was aroused by the shock when the ship struck. I went on deck and found a number of men trying to get over the life boat. It was just clear when a sea swept it away. No. 7 life boat was then cleared and also washed away by the sea, which was then making a clean breach over the fore part of the ship. She had keeled over to windward and seaward. The passengers were taking to the rigging. There were thirty-two, including one woman, in the mizzen rigging with me at daylight. I remained there until about two in the afternoon, when I was rescued by the boat's crew under command of Rev. Mr. Ancient. Many who left the rigging to try to reach the rope never succeeded in doing. I was unable to swim. I was the last man who left the wreck alive. It was, in my opinion, impossible to have launched the boat spoken of by Mr. Allen. I was carried away about daylight. I have had twenty-seven years experience at sea, with a great many masters, and I found Captain Williams all that could be expected of one in his position. I have been shipmaster myself largely in the India trade. There could not have been any attempt to keep the steerage passengers below. The companion ways were open. I cannot give any opinion as to the quantity of coal she had, or whether it was enough or not. I joined the steamer in the morning and left a few hours later. A person might be told there were nine hundred tons of coal on board, but that would not prove it. Too often a short quantity of coal is put in ships.

Captain Williams Interviewed.

NEW YORK, April 5.—In a conversation with a reporter yesterday, at Halifax, Captain Williams said that he spent most of Thursday night at Meagher's Hill, and personally examined the bodies found. None of them had been mutilated, but he believed that many had been robbed. He says the Atlantic was sufficiently coaled before leaving Liverpool, if it had not been for the three days' heavy weather experienced. The vessel went out of position solely on account of the current, which must have had a northerly set, as well as westerly. He had allowed eight degrees to the eastward to offset it—believing that to be ample. On Monday he was quite sure of his position, both chronometers agreeing. But the northerly set proved greater than had been allowed. For two or three days he had found the ship set to the southward and eastward. Captain Williams was in the chart room on the saloon deck, less than thirty feet from the bridge, when the ship struck. All the leads and lines were in order, but they had not been used, he not deeming them necessary. He considered officer Metcalf, in charge of the deck at the time of the disaster, as thoroughly competent.

The New York Agents Ready to Answer Inquiries.

New York, April 5.—Mr. Sparks, agent of the White Star Line in this city, has received by cable a full list of the passengers of the Atlantic and is now ready to answer all inquiries concerning missing friends.

Funeral of the Second Officer.

HALIFAX, April 5.—The funeral of Metcalf, the second officer of the Atlantic, took place here to-day from St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Bodies Recovered.

The bodies of Mrs. and Miss Davidson, cabin passengers, were picked up to-day and brought to the city to-night. Divers have commenced work.

Survivors at Portland.

PORTLAND, April 5.—The steamer Falmouth arrived here this morning from Halifax with three hundred and twenty-five passengers of the Atlantic. Among them are S. W. Wick, of North Carolina, and Simon Camacho, a Frenchman. The latter has his feet and legs badly frozen. They were in the rigging eight hours. They praise the officers for their gallantry, but are bitter against the crew.

More Bodies Discovered.

HALIFAX, April 6.—Fourteen bodies were recovered yesterday, all of them by grappling. To-day, the weather being very favorable, the divers worked for the purpose of finding bodies, and seventy-seven, all apparently steerage passengers, were recovered. Many of them had considerable sums of money. One, whose name appeared, from papers found in his pocket, to be Crocker, had a bill of exchange for £2,000, and considerable money besides.

The Indian War.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Advices from Prescott, March 29th, say Major Brown's command struck the Apaches at Toute Basin, killed thirty-eight warriors, and captured seventeen squaws. The Apaches were frightened. Many surrendered at Camp Verdee. Owing to the prevalence of the epizootic, the troops operate principally on foot.

Cochise continues raids into Mexico. Pionale and Arivaipa, Apaches residing on the reservation, claimed that Cochise was stirring them up.

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals, Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 155 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd line steamer Ohio at Baltimore, at 9:15 o'clock, A. M.

Sudden Death.

Coroner West on Saturday held an inquest on the body of William Hager, mate of steamboat "N. J. Bigley," who suddenly dropped dead on the boat. Dr. McCoy made an examination and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from disease of the heart. A verdict in accordance was rendered. The deceased had been employed on the boat for the past six years, and was known as a sober and industrious man.

Small Fire.

Yesterday morning, about half past three o'clock, a fire broke out in the brick stable of Robert Marshall, on Webster avenue, near Chatham street. Two alarms were sounded, though the Department report that they received neither of them, and were not warned of the fire until Chief White struck an alarm from box 31, when they responded, and succeeded in extinguished the fire with a damage of about one hundred dollars, insured.

Supposed Infanticide.

Last night about half past nine o'clock Officer George Eckoff discovered the dead body of a female infant, apparently about one week old, on Smaltman near Twenty-seventh street, in a box. The remains were taken to the Central Station, and the Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest at nine o'clock this morning. The body had the appearance of being strangled, though the cause of the death will probably be determined by the inquest.

A Fire this Morning.

At fifteen minutes before one o'clock this morning flames were discovered in the house of William F. Casey, at No. 55 Webster avenue. an alarm was struck from box 31, though the flames were extinguished with a plug stream. The building, a small two story brick, was damaged by fire and water, to about the amount of five hundred dollars. The origin it is thought, is incendiarism. The house is next door to the stable of Robert Marshall, which was burned out yesterday morning.

Dog Fight at McKee's Rocks.

It was rumored on Saturday on the streets that a dog fight was to occur at McKee's Rocks in the afternoon. The authorities had heard of it and public notice had been given, but no effort was made to stop the motley crowd that left the city for the scene, or to break it up. Two English bull dogs were pitted against each other for $100 a side and gate money, the latter to the best dog. The dog fight lasted forty-five minutes, after which the other brutes who had witnessed the battle pitched in rough and tumble; knives and pistols were drawn, and the fighting among the crowd lasted for some time. No arrests or any attempt at an arrest was made. This point appears to be a favorite spot for brutal exhibitions of all kinds, cock fights, dog fights, etc.

Liberty Street Merchants on the War Path.

On Saturday morning Mr. J. D. Thompson, by the instruction of a committee of Liberty street merchants, lodged complaint against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the conductor and engineer of the shifting train on Liberty street, for violation of the sixth section of the ordinance relative to railroads, which reads as follows:

"SECTION 6. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall not be permitted to pass trains along Liberty street below Wayne (Tenth) street, except before ten o'clock and after three P. M. of the day, and for every violation of the said ordinance the parties aforesaid render themselves liable to a fine of $50 each."

The prosecuting committee claim that the ordinance is violated with impunity, and propose to have compliance therewith hereafter. The company has been notified of the suits, and a hearing will take place in due time.

Catholic Church Property in Dispute.

Saturday morning Messrs. Alexander Curly, and sixty-three other members of the Roman Catholic church at Mansfield, filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas against the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec. The dispute is in relation to a piece of property located in Mansfield. In 1860 it is alleged the congregation contributed money for the purchase of the ground, and the erection of a church for the use of the congregation, and that the church was built, and is now occupied by them. The title is in the name of Right Rev. M. Domenec in trust for the congregation, and the plaintiffs have reason to believe that the defendant has contracted with James Doolittle for the exchange of the ground for a lot in Allegheny City. They have remonstrated in vain against the removal of their church, and they now ask that an injunction be issued, which petition was granted, returnable on Thursday next at ten o'clock, in the Common Pleas Court.

After the Saloon Keepers.

The police authorities of Allegheny propose a vigorous campaign against their saloon keepers who violate the provisions of the Sunday liquor law. Last week the Police Committee of Councils held a meeting, when the matter was discussed at some length, and a resolution finally passed instructing the Mayor to issue orders to the police to have the saloon keepers indicted the law promptly reported. In accordance with this request, the Mayor issued an order to the police yesterday morning, and notified each officer that he would be held responsible for the indictment of each saloon keeper on his beat, and for not reporting any who "kept open." As a result there so far as was reported last night, there had been but one saloon open—so far at least as as the outside door was concerned, and the fact that no intoxicated persons were seen in the streets, seemed to indicate that the back doors also were generally closed.

Meeting of the Prison Board.

On Saturday the regular quarterly meeting of the County Prison Board was held in the office of the County Controller. The usual bills of the quarter were presented and approved, and the newly elected warden, A. W. Smith, Esq., filed his bond, which was approved.

The Board then proceeded to the election of managers for the Work House and inebriate asylum, and the ballot resulted as follows: George E. White, 11; George Aiken, 11; James Kelly, 11; W. J. Anderson, 8; J. A. Fleming, 7; W. S. Bissell, 3; Richard Hays, 3. The first five gentlemen having received the highest number of votes were duly elected.

His Honor Judge Kirkpatrick presented a resolution commendatory of the course of the late warden, Mr. Scandrett, and desired that the same be spread on the minutes, which was agreed to.

A resolution was adopted providing that Ambrose E. Lynch be allowed the privilege of the hall of the jail during religious service on Sundays, after which the Board adjourned.

A DOUBLE DEAL.

"Keno" Banks Raided—The Proprietors of Two Captured.

Few cities of any considerable importance but have their sharks and traps to catch the unwary. This city is no exception to the rule; gambling is carried on here as boldly and as openly as in any city on the continent. Now and then an attempt at a raid is made on them, but somehow the proprietors get wind of it and escape in time. Latterly, the Young Men's Christian Association has been taking an interest in the work, and tried by their efforts to somewhat counteract the baneful influence. An information had been lodged before Alderman Anderson, and on Saturday evening two of his constables, Rivers and Hall, repaired to the establishment on Sixth just below Liberty street; here they arrested two men named Newell and Brown who were taken before the Alderman who held them in $1000 bail each to answer. Two informations had also been lodged against a place on Fifth avenue kept by Thomas F. Hughes. These were made, one before Alderman Anderson, and the other before Alderman Strain. J. E. Mitchell made the latter information. Rivers and the other officer had repaired to this place, but they had found that officers Strain and Richardson of Alderman Strain's court had been there before them and had Mr. Hughes under arrest. His implements were taken possession of, and he was taken before Alderman Strain who held him in bail for a hearing.

JEALOUSY'S REVENGE.

Attempted Assassination Last Evening.

About nine o'clock last evening a stabbing affray occurred between negroes at No. 90 Center avenue. It appears that a man named James Gray, employed by Mr. W. C. McCarthy as a driver, had been living for over a year with a young woman named Maggie Humphrey. Some time ago she left him and went to reside with a man and his wife named John Martin at the above address. Gray tried hard to get back his inamorata, but she was tired of him and said she wanted to have nothing more to do with him. On Saturday evening she and Martin and his wife went to the theatre. When they returned home they found Gray had broken open the door and gained an entrance. He was lying on the back porch apparently asleep. He asked Mrs. M. if he could see Maggie, but she had sent the girl out of his reach and told him that she was not there. They had some further talk, but Gray finally went away without seeing his fair one. Last evening while Martin and his wife were at church, Gray jumped over the fence, climbed over the porch and broke into the house. Maggie was home alone at the time, and he obtained an interview. She then told him she wanted him to go away, she did not want to see him any more. He begged her to take him to her heart again, but she refused to accede to him. He then asked her to come down stairs and talk to him, but she refused and told him that all he had to say, he could say up stairs. He then got very excited and said, "You won't, won't you." She replied "no." He then drew from his pocket a very long bladed jack-knife and made a lunge at her, the knife taking effect in her left side between the two lower ribs entering the lung, near the region of the heart. The girl shouted "I am cut." Gray immediately ran away and commenced to shout "Watch," the police came shortly after, but he succeeded well in making his escape. It is said that he had a horse already saddled on Webster street whither he hastened and from there he went to no one knows where. The girl was attended to by Dr. Lang, who found her injuries not of a character necessarily dangerous unless inflamation sets in. The Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Patterson, went to the house last evening to take her deposition, but it was thought best to wait till this morning. Dilligent search was made for Gray, but up to one o'clock this morning he had not yet been heard of.

Officer Joseph Cupples, at two o'clock this morning, captured the man named James Gray. He found on him the knife with which he did the cutting, the blood being still upon it. He confessed to the crime. Gray was placed in the lock-up to await a hearing this morning.

BREVITIES.

....Ice men are happy.

....Warmer now than it was in February.

....The shower last evening was refreshing and laid the dust.

....Plenty of work for the Coroner the past two days. Three sudden deaths and a suicide.

....The amusements do not lag in this city. This season promises to close in a brilliant blaze of glory.

....A meeting of the Temperance Alliance will be held at their rooms this Monday at 11 o'clock A. M.

....The loss by the coal boat collision, mentioned on Saturday, will amount to about eleven thousand dollars.

....Saturday evening was lively. A dog fight, "keno" raids, a $50,000 fire, and several items of minor importance.

....82 degrees was what it was on Saturday—rather unusually warm for the season, but it was not ahy cooler yesterday.

....The thermometer registered, yesterday at noon, 98 in the sun. Not bad considering the snow storm a few days ago.

....On Saturday Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, upon petition, was granted permission by the Court to avail herself of the provisions of the act securing to married women their separate earnings.

....The outside pages of the *Mail* were pied on Saturday morning, while going to press, and their readers got a double dose of editorial and commercial matter, but no local or telegraphic news.

....The managers of the Home for Working Women will meet at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon, to complete their arrangements for the fair to be held in City Hall, Market street.

....The *Leader* says: "Men who have a tender respect for their reputation, are beginning to publish indignant denials when they find themselves announced on the roll among the elected for Vienna."

....Councilman S. M. Boyd, of the Twenty-eighth ward, was thrown from his buggy on Saturday, on Carson street, South Side, and received some severe bruises about his head and body, though no bones were broken. Dr. Koller attended him.

....The Pittsburgh Boat Club have organized by electing Alexander Nimick, President; C. C. Montooth, Vice President; Fred. Rinehart, Secretary; W. D. Wilkins, Treasurer, and Major W. G. McCandless, Coxswain. The club propose to purchase soon a new four-oared scull in England.

....Yesterday morning the large painting of "The Cavalry Charge at Gettysburg," which has adorned Mayor Callow's private office for the past year, fell from its place on the wall. The accident was caused by the breaking of the cord. The frame was broken, but the painting was not damaged.

....A boy named Thomas Cunningham, in attempting to cross Liberty street on Saturday afternoon, in front of a locomotive, was knocked down and had his foot run over and terribly crushed. Drs. Galvely and Uhlmathar dressed the wound, and the boy was removed to the Twelfth ward Hospital.

....Coroner West, on Saturday, held an inquest on the body of the woman Johnson, who had died mysteriously in an alley on Webster street, as previously reported in the GAZETTE. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased was sixty years of age, and a huckster by occupation.

....Messrs. Horner, Pitcairn & Co. have issued a neat and convenient pocket memorandum, including a time table, table of distances, and rates to all parts of the world. The little pamphlet will be found very interesting, and reflects much credit upon their gentlemanly accountant, Mr. Ellis, who issued it.

....Mr. John Bell, one of the oldest residents of our city, dropped dead from heart disease in front of his store, corner Fulton and Webster streets, Saturday afternoon. He was one of the most highly respected citizens of the Fifth ward of our community, universally esteemed for integrity in mercantile affairs, and gentility in social life.

....The residence of Johnston Mooney, Esq., conductor of the accommodation train on the Pan Handle Railroad, was considerably damaged by fire on Saturday evening. The fire had not progressed long ere the river bank and island were crowded with interesting spectators, to whom the limited water supply had suggested a general conflagration, and caused many of them to leave their beds for the scene of the fire. The Friendship was the first steamer on the ground and remained upon the main shore, drawing water from a fire plug, while the hose was run across the bridge. The Hope and Good Will were on the island, and received their supplies of water directly from the river.

The main works, a one-story frame building, 64x192 feet, together with two other smaller buildings attached, was entirely destroyed. The loss, it is estimated, will reach fifty thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of forty thousand, almost entirely in Eastern companies. The machinery, which is very valuable, was badly damaged, though not entirely destroyed. The stock was also considerably damaged. The fire was out by five o'clock. The origin at present is unknown, though the fire is supposed to have started in a coal pile, at a furnace in the southeast corner of the building. The works are to be immediately rebuilt, and as Messrs. Graff & Co. have on hand a large stock which is entirely uninjured, their business will not be interrupted in the least by the unfortunate event, but they will be enabled to supply the wants of their customers as usual.

Officer John Jones, of Mayor Callow's police, while assisting to the fire, fell and broke two bones of his right hand.

The fire at this time occasioned an immense excitement among the people, who feared that the short water supply would prove disastrous to the extensive and destructive conflagration. By the very fortunate event of the fire being on the island such a disaster was prevented. Had a fire broken out in another part of the city, the result might have been terrible, or had another fire occurred in the lower part of the city, while the entire department was in the upper part, the consequence would probably have been equally serious. These facts would seem to suggest the importance of providing the city with a central alarm bell.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE PRESIDING.

W. Foley, who plead nolle contendere to the charge of illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Henry Ingram, who plead guilty to assault and battery on Matthew J. McFadden, was sentenced to pay a fine of $80 and costs and give security for the payment of same within ten days.

Wm. McAuliff, found guilty of the larceny of a watch belonging to Joseph Bell, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.

Wm. Power, Jr., found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and costs and to give security for payment of same within ten days.

John Cook, found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Lorenzo Ward and Thomas Brawdy, for cruelty to animals, were sentenced, the former to pay a fine of $25 and costs and go to the Work House for sixty days, and the latter to a fine of $25 and the Work House for three months.

Lorenzo Ward, for the larceny of sundry articles belonging to Matthew Pate was also sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to be imprisoned in the Work House for four months, the second sentence to take place at the expiration of the first.

Martin Connolly for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs.

John Wallace for a similar offense, was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars.

Philip B. Weil having plead a nolle contendere to the charge of illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and the costs.

Robert P. Stark and John B. Burtell, the convicted burglars, were sentenced by the Court the former to a term of imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary of twenty-one years, and the latter to a term of eighteen years.

Trial list for To-day.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Nantz. Wm. Brown. M. Albricht. David Brown. F. McDonald et al. James Cassiday. Matthew V. Cassiday. Wm. C. Cassiday. Wm. Wright. Joseph Hufnagel Adam Hufnagel. August Froramger. F. Russell (murder.) Joseph Heinrich. Gustave Heinrich. Henry Butler. Thomas G. Smythe. Geo. Johnston. Val. Hashman et al. Daniel Morley et al. Peter Hanny. Jacob Huber et al. Patrick Quin. Frank Whitehair.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

A preliminary order was granted in the matter of the application for a charter of incorporation of the Shady Side Building and Loan Association, and also in the matter of the application for an amendment of the charter of the Minersville First Presbyterian Church.

Final orders were granted in the applications of the Eleventh United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, and the Braddock Mutual Land Building and Loan Association for charters of incorporation.

A rule was granted on defendant in the case of W. J. Morgan vs. Nicholas Mullet, to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defence.

In the matter of the petition of Elizabeth Scott for the benefit of the act of Assembly allowing married women their separate earnings, the Court granted the petition.

The Court granted a rule on plaintiff in the case of Michael Tipp vs. Hoffman, to show cause why the judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defence.

A rule was granted on Joseph Lowrie to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not issue against him to show by what authority he exercises the office of School Director of the Minersville sub-school district, returnable on Saturday next.

W. F. Shaler presented a petition asking that a writ of *mandamus* be issued in the case of fraudulent counting of the returns in Shaler township, which was reported several days ago. Mr. Seibert claims that he was duly elected a Justice of the Peace, as shown by the returns on the office of the Clerk of the Court, but that the election officers have refused to give him his certificate of election. The names are Jas. H. Wible, Jos. Goveras, Gottfried Sanders, —— Herron and John H. Wible. A rule was granted to show cause why the *mandamus* should not be issued, returnable Saturday next.

Trial List for To-day.

182. Bonsall vs. Kirkpatrick & Lyons.
49. Jenkins vs. Steel & Bros.
85. Shoenberger vs. Lee.
51. Partman vs. Horgan et al.
219. Negley exr's vs. Negley.
136. Wallock vs. Schmidt et al.
188. Hackestine vs. Hohehinson.
139. Jones & Son vs. McVay.
143. Bush vs. Bush.
144. Mooney vs. National Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
45. McGuire vs. Johnson.
146. Vandevender & Co. vs. Roamer.
178. Beatty & Co. vs. Beatty.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this Court Messrs. H. Bingham & Co., of Springfield, Mass., filed a petition asking for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Messrs. Shugart & Starr, of Titusville, Pa. Marshal Hall was appointed provisional assignee.

Rule nisi was made absolute on the assignees of Messrs. Houghton & Wilner, of Tioga county, to sell certain property.

Upon petition the trustee of the estate of Thomas Bakewell, bankrupt, was directed to deliver the books of Lippincott & Bakewell and of Thomas Bakewell, to said bankrupt.

The bankruptcy matter of Michael Bigler, of Luzerne county, was again in Court and argued before Judge Kelly, the assignee to sell certain property free of liens.

An application and order was made allowing the assignee of the Messrs. McPherson Bros., of Parker's, to sell certain interests in oil properties, and each bankrupts. An order for examination of witnesses residing at Buffalo was also made, and the application of George Higgins, for compensation for services rendered to the estate, was referred to Register Shafer for examination.

A. G. Eberhart, of Crawford county, filed an answer denying the alleged acts of bankruptcy set forth in the petition of Weldeman, Kent & Co., and also filed an answer to a motion asking for an injunction to restrain certain execution creditors, D. F. Watson, Esq., arguing for the motion, and U. S. Attorney Swoope and Mr. Rawley, contra. Decision was reserved.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

Trial List for To-day.

170. Elijah Patterson vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company.
142. Jos. Hastings vs. Pierce Sinnott.
197. Fred. Ulmer et ux. vs. Jno. Peter et ux.
172. S. Rodeffer ag't vs. Wm. Robinson.
179. Mary A. Carlin vs. Thos. Carlin.
189. Jno. C. Wiston vs. John Adams.
139. Geo. W. Caufield vs. Capt. Jno. Gilmore.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Miss Kellogg appears in the "Trovatore." This lady is too well known as America's famous *Prima Donna* to need any encomium. The Opera will be presented with a full and powerful chorus, orchestra and a competent cast.

LIBRARY HALL.—On next Monday evening Miss Jane Coombs commences a week's engagement at this house, supported by a competent company. Seats for sale this morning at Blume's Music Store, 43 Fifth avenue.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Grand English Opera Combination, including Misses Hersee and Howson, commence a week's engagement on Monday evening, the 14th instant.

LAURA KEENE.—This lady will play a week's engagement at this city under the management of Mr. Beamer, at Library Hall, commencing on Monday evening, the 21st instant. She will be supported by a first class company.

LYDIA THOMPSON.—On Wednesday evening the lady will appear at the Opera House with her troupe of blonde burlesquers. She appears in the burlesque of "Robin Hood."

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—Stage Manager Fitzsimmons has provided a first-class entertainment for patrons this evening. All the popular stars remain.

TRIMBL